THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL
DAILY AND WEEKLY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

THE DAILY JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at SIX DOLLARS per annum; THREE DOLLARS and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for six months; ONE DOLLAR and SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS for three months; 75 CENTS per month for a shorter period.

The Weekly Journal at One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, One Dollar for six months, Fifty Cents for Three Months.

The Case of Contempt.

The case of the State vs. James Heaton was brought to a conclusion yesterday.

The answer of the respondent to the two rules was filed and read to the court yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. The answer stated that the missing bill of indictment was mislaid, and that its non-production was not for the purpose of concealing a record of the court, nor in any manner to treat the court with contempt. As to the tearing up of the copy of the rule and leaving the county, the answer disclaimed all intention of committing a contempt of court.

The counsel for the State asked leave to introduce testimony for the purpose of rebutting this answer. Argument by the counsel for the State and for the Respondent, as to the admissibility of this testimony, consumed the morning session. The Court ruled that the testimony was admissable, and adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M. At 4 o'clock His Honor took his seat on the bench and the case was resumed. Mr. Davis, who, together with Messrs. Strange and Russell, had on Wednesday been requested by the Court to assist in the prosecution, addressed the Court at some length in explanation of the position in the cause which he and his associates occupied. They were not there as officers of the law, nor as privately employed counsel, but they appeared in the case at the request of His Honor as *Amici Curiæ*, and acting in that capacity they felt it incumbent upon them to advise and to do what they in their consciences thought to be right and proper—no more and no less.

As to the rule for contempt in the non-production of the bill of indictment against the Respondent for extortion, he and his associates agreed that the answer of the Respondent sufficiently purged him of the contempt, as the answer stood uncontradicted.

But as to the rule for contempt in the destruction of the original rule and then leaving the county while under process for his appearance on Wednesday, there was some difference of opinion between himself and his associates. His own opinion—hastily formed, and not very clear nor decided—inclined him to the position that these two acts would constitute a case of contempt which even the answer did not explain away. But inasmuch as his opinion was not fully matured he yielded it to the decided conviction of his associates that the answer was sufficient. They all agreed that the State was not in possession of such testimony as would be sufficient to rebut the answer and, therefore, agreed in advising the court to discharge the rule.

M. London, Esq., of counsel for the respondent, rose and asked to respect to the Court what he had already intimated in a former stage of these proceedings, that he by no means wished to be understood as taking the position that this proceeding had been undertaken hastily and without probable cause. Unexplained, the conduct of the Respondent had been such as to justify its commencement, and he thought that it would result in good.

After a few remarks of caution to the respondent, he was discharged on the payment of costs.

REMARKS.

It will be seen from the above, in spite of the ugly coloring given to his conduct by the affidavits of Sheriff Manning and Messrs. Gerken and Bishop, that Mr. Heaton has been able to purge himself of the contempts charged against him. Mr. Heaton solemnly swears in substance that neither in word, deed or intent had he consciously committed any contempt of Court. Nothing but the comprehensiveness of Mr. Heaton's oath of purgation saved him from severe punishment, and he may well congratulate himself that he was able to place his hand upon the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God and swear that he was guiltless of criminal intent in the matters charged against him. And we doubt not that the proceedings of the day will be a solemn and sufficient warning to him and to others that the Courts have rights that all men are bound to respect.

In this connection it occurs to us to say that his His Honor Judge McKoy requests us to state that if he used the word "indictment" as is reported in the JOURNAL of Thursday in connection with Mr. J. J. Cassidey's name, it was an error on his part, as the alleged missing paper was a "presentment" only.

CLIPPINGS FROM LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

—A Tilden and Vance Club was formed at Toisnot last Saturday.

—The Edgecombe Democratic County Convention will meet in Tarboro on next Tuesday.

—The Rocky Mount Tilden and Vance Club admitted seventy-five new members on Thursday last. That is the way they celebrated the Fourth.

—Eighty nine Democrats formed themselves into a Tilden and Vance Club in Tarboro on Wednesday evening. Judge Howard, Gen. Lewis, Dr. Don Williams, and other prominent speakers will address the Club at its next meeting on Wednesday of next week.

—Our friends in Pitt have a level headed County Executive Committee. They held a meeting on the 23rd of June and raised means to establish, upon a sure basis for the campaign the war River *Beacon*. Messrs. I. A. Moye and Harry Skinner were assigned to duty as editors and everything promises well. The *Beacon* calls for a regular correspondent in every township in the county. That is the way and the spirit in which to work if we would succeed. Good for Pitt!

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 32. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1876. NO. 28

Superior Court.

The Superior Court for New Hanover adjourned yesterday morning. His Honor went upon the Bench at an early hour (5 o'clock) for the purpose of closing up the business of the Term and adjourning Court so as to take the morning Northern bound train at 6:30 o'clock.

In the case of State vs. Preston Flowers, for larceny, in which there was a rule for a new trial pending, the Court gave judgment that upon the payment of costs and defendant entering into bond in the sum of $300 to be of good behavior and make his appearance at the next term of the Court, the rule would then be heard.

State vs. Ellan Shepard, larceny; judgment in the case having been heretofore suspended, it was ordered that defendant be imprisoned for twelve months in the Work House or give bond in the sum of $200 for appearance at next term, and pay jail fees.

Two cases against James Heaton, Clerk of the Court, were removed to Pender county on the affidavit of the Solicitor to the effect that the State could not get justice in them in New Hanover.

The Unhealthy Condition of the City.

The communication of "A Citizen," to be found elsewhere in the columns of the JOURNAL this morning, gives a warning not only to the city authorities, but to householders generally. The warning should not go unheeded. The causes of sickness spoken of by our correspondent exist all over the city. The frequent rains which are now prevailing, and which are likely to prevail during the summer, succeeded as they will be by the hot suns of July and August, will liberate and put afloat in the atmosphere all the impurities and sickness—producing agents which must exist in these heaps of filth and rank growths of weeds, spoken of by our correspondent. It is easier to prevent disease than to eradicate it.

The Cleaveland Springs Excursion.

Messrs. Smith and Wooten, the managers of this excursion, have gone into their arrangements in a business-like and satisfactory way. They have had a diagram of the whole train prepared and placed for inspection at Mr. Heinsberger's Book Store, where the excursionists can see it, choose their seats and purchase their tickets. The seats so selected are kept in reserve and for the exclusive use of those who select them.

We learn that a party of young ladies and gentlemen of Monroe, Union county, have requested the managers to reserve an entire coach for the round trip.

Our Increasing Circulation.

The circulation of the JOURNAL is now steadily and rapidly increasing. Every day new subscribers add their names to our list, and every week we receive one or more clubs of from ten to twenty. During the week which has just closed we added the names of sixty new subscribers.

This mark of approval affords, it is useless to say, intense gratification to those into whose hands the JOURNAL has been committed and if our friends will continue these efforts in our behalf, our circulation will soon become as large as we could ask; and we promise to spare no effort on our part to make it in point of merit, commensurate with its increased circulation.

New Publications.

We have received from the publishers, Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., New York, through Mr. Heinsberger, the following publications:

English Literature. By the Rev. Stafford Brooke, M. A.

Botany. By J. D. Hooker, C. B., P. R. S. with illustrations.

Paper-Money Inflation in France. By Andrew D. White.

Also, from R. T. Fulghum, Secretary N. C. Press Association, publisher, The International Exhibition Guide for the Southern States. Endorsed by United States Senators and members of Congress and approved by Gen. Jos. R. Hawley, President of the Centennial Commission.

Vote of Thanks.

The grand jury for the June term of the Superior Court before adjourning, by a unanimous vote adopted the following:

GRAND JURY ROOM,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
July 8th, 1876.

Resolved. That a vote of thanks are hereby tendered to our foreman, Mr. Nathaniel Jacobi, for the ability and courtesy displayed by him in the discharge of his duties, and the very complete report prepared by him for this jury.

W. S. HEWLETT, Sec'y.

Pender Superior Court.

We are requested by Judge McKoy to announce that there will be no Court for Pender county on next Monday, the first day of the term. The Court will be opened on Tuesday morning. Parties, witnesses and jurors need not attend on Monday, but their presence will be required on Tuesday and thereafter, as usual during the term.

Mr. C. B. Green, the editor of the Durham *Tobacco Plant*, having lost his dwelling house by fire, the citizens of Red Mountain and vicinity, in Orange county, held a public meeting and took measures to extend material aid to him by at once increasing the circulation of his paper. Sensible citizens they were too.

The Washington *Echo* is informed by a correspondent at Edenton that Governor Vance will be present at the Democratic Executive Convention for the first district to be held in Edenton on the 20th.

Telegraph Line Injured.

When the thunder cloud which passed over this city on Friday reached the section in which Marion, S. C., is situated, the lightning became very flashy and played havoc with the telegraph line and poles this side of that town.

Official Report of the Grand Jury

At the conclusion of the late term of the Superior Court of New Hanover the grand jury made the following

PRESENTMENT.

SUPERIOR COURT,
June Term, 1876.

To the Hon. Judge A. A. McKoy, Superior Court, New Hanover County:

We, your grand jury, have diligently inquired into all business of the county we deemed within our province, and do present:

We have examined the poor house and hospital of this county. We find there a total of 43 inmates in that institution, of whom 13 are white and 30 are colored; 22 are males and 21 are females. These are classified as follows: Insane, 13; sick, 21; convalescent paupers, 9. The institution is kept clean and orderly and is well managed, but your grand jury would recommend that the board of county commissioners shall be required to make, or cause to be made by the medical attendant, more frequent examinations of the patients in the institution, as there is good reason to think that many paupers keep themselves confined on the sick list after they are well, in order to avoid working, thus entailing double cost on the county; the fact that the rolls of the institution, kept by the efficient superintendent, for some time past show less than one-fourth the inmates as convalescent, is a strong argument to lead your grand jury to this conclusion.

The court house needs repairs, also better provision in certain parts, viz: The door of the grand jury room needs putting in order and also the fastenings upon it, and there should be a drawer or receptacle provided with a good lock upon it, for the use of the grand jury to safely deposit papers committed to their charge.

The room for the petit jury needs some attention; it should be furnished with table and writing material, in order that they may conduct their deliberations with decorous comfort to themselves. The plastering in many portions of the building stands in need of repairs, and should receive prompt attention, and a general cleaning of the paint work would greatly benefit the general appearance. We would urge the great necessity there exists for increasing the ventilation of the court room; every one who has had occasion to stay there for any length of time must feel the necessity that exists for this improvement.

We would report the county jail as presenting a cleanly appearance, and apparently well managed; the cells seem very secure and well fastened, being built entirely of brick, with stone floors, and secured with iron doors and good fastenings.

A matter of importance which attracts the attention of this grand jury is the insecurity of the county records in case of fire; the loss or mutilation of these volumes, containing as they do, the titles of large amounts of real estate, the originals of which, in many cases, it would be hard to find—if not impossible to produce—would be a misfortune of greater magnitude than we can contemplate, and we would therefore suggest, for their greater security, the propriety of the county causing to be built a perfectly fire proof one story office, on the corner of the court house square, where it will be separate from any other building, to be devoted entirely to the use of safe-keeping the county records.

The work house contains at present 13 prisoners, of whom 12 are male and 1 female. One of the male prisoners is sick and closely confined in a place very improper for a sick man; his food, just the same as is given the other prisoners, is not such as his condition demands, and as we feel satisfied that an immediate alleviation and change is absolutely necessary, we would strongly urge that action in his case be taken immediately. We found tubs of filth standing in close proximity to the quarters, and producing unpleasant smells, which must eventually result in producing pestilence and sickness which might probably disseminate itself among the inhabitants living in that section of the city. The total disregard of the ordinary rules of health and sanitary regulations require reform. We find that the regular rations of molasses, which the prisoners should have, has been discontinued for some time, and the amount of meat per diem—less than two ounces per head—which is allowed to each prisoner, seems to this jury a starvation allowance, and entirely inadequate to the wants of men who are doing hard labor daily. We deem it our duty to ask this Honorable Court to take action in these matters and either improve or entirely suppress the institution.

The bridge over Smith's Creek needs some slight (although important) repairs, and some of the smaller bridges need alteration.

We would presents that not sufficient care is exercised by the County Commissioners in the drawing of the panels of juries for the court terms, to see that the names drawn are not returned to the same box from which they came. It would seem impossible that the list can be exhausted in such a short time as to bring some of the same names on the jury list at intervals as short as one, two and three terms of this court, if errors of this kind should not occur, the effects of which are that one portion of our citizens do more than their fair share of jury duty, while others who should assist to equalize the burden are seldom, if ever, called upon.

We would ask particular attention of this Honorable Court and its aid to the Board of County Commissioners in its movement to that end by the exercise of its powers for the suppression of magistrates employing or keeping around them runners—irresponsible parties—to make it their business to hunt up cases, however trival they may be, for the magistrate to whose office he is attached and by whom he is frequently employed, contrary to statute law, as a deputy constable—a duty which is frequently exercised in a lawless manner—thus giving good and serious cause of complaint to our citizens, also to the lawfully elected constables who are deprived of their legitimate occupation after having given bonds for the faithful performance of their official duties.

In conclusion, we deem it worthy of remark, the great decrease of cases of crime before this grand jury, as compared with former terms, and argue therefrom that the great increase of educational influences, both secular and religious, are producing their ardently desired effects; that the seeds of learning and intelligence thus planted will eventuate to our great prosperity and welfare.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) N. JACOBI, Foreman.

A Correction.

SMITHVILLE, N. C., July 3d, 1876.

MR. EDITOR—DEAR SIR: My attention was directed to my name as appearing in the *Post* as a delegate to the republican convention shortly to be held in Raleigh. It was placed there without my knowledge or consent, and it is absurd to suppose such a thing under the circumstances.

I am obliged to my friends for expressions so flattering. They are highly appreciated.

Very truly, F. W. POTTER.

For the Journal.

Annual Commencement of Rocky Point Academy.

The closing exercises of the session of this well-established and useful institution took place in the hall of the academy on the 5th and 6th of July. The examination was conducted in public on Wednesday, by a committee consisting of Thomas J. Armstrong, Jr., and Dr. W. T. Ennett, aided by others at the solicitation of the devoted and excellent principal, Rev. F. A. Bishop, Rev. James S. Black, Edward Shaw, Miss Julia D. Durham and Miss Indiana Durham occupied, with the committee, the entire day in an examination of the pupils in reading, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, history, algebra, geometry, French and Latin. This plan of the fair-minded principal, so different from the humbug arrangements of so many sensational teachers, of putting certain pre-arranged questions, upon certain pages in these public examinations, showed a commendable willingness on his part to submit his methods to searching investigation and his labors to fair test and criticism. There is so much deception practiced now-a-days in this important relation, and such a wide-spread misconception existing in ignorant communities as to what education really is and should be, that reform is imperatively demanded in the prevailing systems of public examinations. The writer did not witness these examinations but the examiners made a report of their labors that was creditable to Mr. Bishop, and encouraging to the pupils and to their parents and guardians. It is a matter of regret that so few of the parents and trustees were out on Wednesday in attendance upon this public examination, for it is such an examination as this which shows the merits of educational methods, and the claims of a school to patronage. Good judges have a high opinion of the qualifications, as a teacher, of the Principal of this Institution.

Thursday was the day when the crowd filled to overflowing the academy building, situated near Rocky Point depot. It was the appointed day for declamation by the boys, for the distribution of prizes to the most successful pupils, for the rendering of composition by the girls, for a sermon by Rev. James E Mann of Wilmington, and the annual address by Dr. W. T. Ennett of Pender, invited, as had been Mr. Mann, to speak on this occasion, by the worthy Principal. The patrons and friends of the Academy, with visitors from every section of Pender and from other counties flocked eagerly to these public exercises. That good old custom of country life, so popular in Pender, of taking basket dinners to celebrations, was duly observed, and hospitality as well as cordiality was the order of the day.

First in order, came an able, learned and appropriate sermon by that devoted man of God, Rev. Mr. Mann, who most worthily and most ably fills the pulpit of the Front Street Methodist Church of Wilmington. It was founded on the ninety seventh psalm, 1st verse. Eloquently, impressively, above all, truthfully, did he show that "The Lord reigneth," in the Heavens and upon the Earth, in man's nature, in natural laws, in the physical system of man and of the universe. Seldom is an audience blessed with such a masterly vindication of the scriptures and of science from the sophistries and heresies of the whole tribe of infidels, unbelievers, and sophists, who are striking at the foundation of virtue, christianity and society, and safety, by their false but alluring theories that matter is self-created and, therefore, that the hand of omnipotence is unnecessary in the world of creation. None but a mind of high order, vast research, immense logical resources, deep piety, can grapple as this learned minister grapples with these abstruse subjects. Fortunate is that community, happy should that congregation consider themselves who is blessed with such a scholar, man, citizen, pastor, as is this laborious, useful minister and sledge-hammer expounder of the truths of science and religion. He is an exemplar of progress too in this, that while shallow intellects rant and rave in speaking, it is the man of thought, wisdom, brains and success, who are directly the opposite in their public efforts. Next came the distribution of prizes which Dr. Ennett, as chairman of the prize committee, said were due to Miss Clara Duncan and Miss Clara Helm. Both were judged to be equally worthy. An elegant bible was the prize presented to the former and a splendid hymn book to the latter. While all the girls did well in their compositions, Miss Duncan both in her studies and composition won the prize aforesaid. Miss Clara Helm is certainly a genius and did well.

The large assemblage was pleased both with the efforts of the girls and the speeches of the boys. Too favorable a mention cannot be made of the examination sustained, and of the composition read by that talented young lady Miss Iowa Durham, the daughter of that high-toned gentlemen, James H. Durham.

The exercises closed late in the afternoon with a small well conceived and well prepared addressed by Dr. W. T. Ennett upon the "Influence of education on the moral and intellectual nature of man." It was well delivered and well received. The Doctor showed himself master of his subject, and that, like others of his professional brethren who are up with the progress of the age and the demands of truth in being able to demonstrate that science and revealed religion mutually sustain and defend one another, he has a mind and heart responsive to the importance and claims of education, and in appreciating that natural laws and the developments of science are but merciful manifestations of Him who holds, as it were, in the hollow of His hands the phenomena of the universe, as well as the destiny of men and nations. It was an excellent and useful address, and will advance the reputation of Dr. Ennett as a writer and a speaker.

The board of trustees are Messrs. D. T. Durham, James H. Durham, Bryan Brown, W. T. Ennett, S. S. Satchwell and W. D. Sparkman. To such members, past and present, of the board as have been active and faithful to duty, it should be a consolation to know that they have not only kept banished by law since the war the sale of intoxicating liquors within three miles of their academy, but have done much good in the great cause of education.

A VISITOR.

July 7th, 1876.

For the Journal.

MR. EDITOR—The account published in your paper to day of our Moore's Creek celebration on the 4th instant, from your correspondent "Moore's Creek," is correct. But the writer failed to state that our gallant citizen and brave soldier in the late war, Capt. Alfred E. Ward of Columbia township, acted as Marshal of the day. There is no worthier farmer or truer man than Captain Ward. Jasper Corbitt, Esq., of Caswell township, had been appointed Marshal but declined. Much credit is due also to James A. Harman, Esq., and to Dr. Geo. F. Lucas, who reside near the monument, and to our enterprising fellow citizen, J. P. Moore, Esq., for the success of the celebration. There is no better patriot nor truer, braver man than Dr. Lucas, and he had his heart, as did Mr. Harman, in this demonstration. The managers in chief of the two Radical meetings at Long Creek and Point Caswell were opposed to the Moore's Creek celebration, particularly those who figured chiefly in the Point Caswell radical meeting, and even pronounced the Moore's Creek celebration a failure in advance when they knew they were misrepresenting the facts and indications. There was probably no more spirited, a better conducted a more successful 4th of July celebration anywhere in the country than the one at Moore's Creek on Tuesday last. Those who attended will endorse this and all that your correspondent said through the JOURNAL to-day.

LONG CREEK.

July 6th, 1876.

For the Journal.

The Health of our City.

MR. EDITOR:—At this time of the year, as the hot weather comes upon us, it becomes the imperative duty of the city authorities to take every measure in their power to improve and preserve the health of the city. They have been shamefully negligent in this respect. Any one who has had occasion, as I have lately had, to visit the less frequented streets of this city, will see how shamefully they are neglected. Everywhere, weeds of the rankest and most unhealthy kind are allowed to grow, and filth of every description to accumulate. Every open gate reveals premises which are to say the least, disgraceful to the owners, and which make the present comparative health of the city a wonder to every reasoning man. Nor is this state of things confined to the outskirts of the city. Even the main streets are in a shameful condition and the pretended repairs which are from time to time made only render matters worse. At this season of the year it is impossible to attach too much importance to cleanliness, and I am confident that I represent the sense of the whole community when I urge the city authorities to do all in their power to remedy the present deplorable condition of the city. It is also the duty of every citizen to heartily co operate with the authorities in this matter, as it is only thus that we can hope to make the city inhabitable during hot weather.

A CITIZEN.

For the Journal.

The European Conflict.

In view of the impending conflict in Europe, it may prove interesting to your readers to know the strength of the several belligerent powers and of the powers which may throw their swords on either side of the scales.

My authority is the Almanach de Gotha. According to that recognized authority Turkey has on war footing; Active army 203,700, first reserve 105,600, second reserve 24,000; gend armes 32,100, Hiyade 120,000, irregular troops 50,000, auxiliary troops 50,000. Total 586,100 men. The navy in 1873 had 21 iron plated vessels with 103 guns, of which 6 were monitors and 99 transports. Servia has a regular army, with reserves of 79,410 men, no navy. Roumania has a regular army of 62,631 men, and 9 men of war, 6 of which are gunboats. Greece has a regular army of 31,300 men, a fleet composed of 2 iron plated frigates and steamers and 11 sailing vessels. Russia on peace footing has 750,000 men under arms. The military forces which Russia would have at her disposal in case of a war, may be set down at 1,520,000 men and 300,000 horses. The Russian navy in 1874 was composed in *personnel* of 81 admirals, 1,224 officers, 513 officer-pistols, 210 artillery officers, 515 engineers officers, 25,500 sailors. The fleet counted 225 vessels of all ranks with 521 guns of 172,501 tons burthen and 31,978 horse power. In case England should side with Turkey, a regular army of 224,835 men would have to be added to the forces of the latter with a navy of a *personnel* of 46,000 men and a fleet of 57 iron plated vessels, 300 war steamers of all classes and about 170 sailing vessels. But should Germany go with Russia we would have to add for the former an army of 1,278,619 men, 300,206 horses, and a navy of 11 iron plated vessels, 37 steamers of all classes and 5 sailing vessels. H. T.

STATE NEWS.

IREDELL — *From the Statesville American:*

— For the first time since the war, this anniversary (Fourth of July) was observed and celebrated in a very becoming manner by a large portion of our citizens and the young men of this place. The day was ushered in by the ringing of all the church bells, and the firing of a salute of thirty-eight guns at sunrise, the raising of flags &c. A pic-nic on the banks of the Catawba river having been decided on, at an early hour after breakfast all the vehicles of the place, horses, &c., were put in requisition and bedecked with United States flags, the firmen in uniform, band in their chariot, the party, including many ladies, took up the line of march for the destined locality, where it was expected a considerable number would be met from Catawba county. Arriving at the place the party proceeded to arrange for the address which was delivered by Maj. J. W. Wright and the Declaration of Independance read by J. L. Chambers, Esq., which was well received. Other amusements, usual on such occasions, followed during the day, with a "tripping of the light fantastic toe" to the music of a string band, to which the fishes in the turbid waters of the Catawba, it is likely, kept time in a *finitastic* mood.

The observance of the day was closed at the court house at night, when Rev. E F. Rockwell to a large assemblage delivered a historical report of the eminent men who were natives of Iredell, their success in other States to which they emigrated, and other historical subjects pertaining to the county generally, which revealed much of interest to those present. Governor Billy Allen of Ohio was a native of Iredell, as was the late Hugh L. White of Tennessee and others named by the speaker. The family of Governor Allen were very poor and very low in origin. Allen was not a native of the Eastern part of this State but was taken there when very young, from Iredell, thence to Pennsylvania, from there he found his way to Ohio. He is the architect of his own fortunes.

RICHMOND — *From the Pee Dee Courier:*

— We learn that a white radical called Henry A. Covington has been holding meetings with the negroes at Lethe school house at late hours. The proceedings are unknown to the public but the general opinion prevails that they are of a nefarious character. Union Leagues and night meetings, headed by such as he, begat Ku Klux.

—The address of the democratic executive committee has been favorably noticed by the press, and other committees are urged to follow the example of the executive committee of our county. This address was prepared and written by our townsman, P. D. Walker, Esq., and we cannot but say that it is gotten up in a splendid and forcible style. Read, read and ponder its contents, and we will bet the dollar we havn't got that all sensible and honest men will support the democratic party, which has done so much for the *people* in one administration of the county affairs.

From the Spirit of the South:

—Several prisoners are now lying in jail at an expense of several dollars per day to the tax-payers of the county. They should be made self-supporting. As things now are it is a kind of windfall for these fellows to go to jail—they get something to eat there and don't have to work.

STOKES—*From the Salem Press:*

—At a mass meeting of the conservative party of Stokes county, held in Danbury on Tuesday of last Superior Court, it was resolved that a county convention be held in the court house in Danbury on Monday, the 7th day of August, 1876, at 12 o'clock m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislature and county offices, and that each township hold a meeting during the month of July, to select delegates to the county convention, and that the county executive committee give notice thereof.

RALEIGH—*From the Daily News:*

—A report was recently published as a pleasantry in one of our city papers that Lieutenant Governor Armfield was in the city and would qualify as Governor in the absence of His Excellency Brogden—gone to see the centennial. The rumor was on the streets that Armfield would at once take charge and appoint General D. H. Hill Superintendent of Public Instruction. Colonel Armfield was at once sought by a News reporter and in reply to a short chiuning, laughed good naturedly and declared that while he could easily capture the position, it would seem an undue advantage he had taken of the enemy; and he thinks we have enough advantage now in the glorious State ticket we are running. As to Governor Brogden, he is said to have first heard it while sailing on the train for Philadelphia, and appeared so very much excited that he essayed to cross both legs at once.

Vance for Civil Liberty—The Habeas Corpus Order.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF N. C.
Adjutant General's Office,
Raleigh, 26th May, 1863.

General Order, No. 9.

Militia officers are ordered not to arrest any man as a conscript or deserter who may have been discharged under a writ of *habeas corpus* tried before any Judge of the Supreme or Superior Courts of this State.

They are further ordered to resist any such arrest upon the part of any person not authorized by the legal order or process of a Court or Judge having jurisdiction of such cases.

By order of Governor Vance.

DAN'L G. FOWLE,
Adjutant General.

Ah Shoo's Funeral—Ceremonies Attending the "Planting" of a Celestial.

The friends of Ah Shoo, who was shot on Tuesday, finished his obsequies in good style yesterday. The casket containing the body was placed on the sidewalk in front of his late residence on Second and I streets, early in the afternoon, and close to it appeared a cold lunch of roast pig, chicken, rice, fruit, etc., sufficient to last his spirit, and all the spirit friends that might accompany it, until the unknown flowery land was reached. The female mourners, robed in white and wearing a grunny sack head-covering, resembling in form a bright mason's hood, knelt by the coffin and mourned as though their hearts would break—moaned with groans and howls and shrieks so nearly resembling a party of cats in the back yard at night that, when they now and again really "let themselves loose," there was a disposition manifested by nearly every one of the white men present to reach for a bootjack. The band at intervals "assisted," and the priest performed his office with fervor. About 3:30 p. M., the funeral procession formed, the hearse first, then an express wagon containing the mourning women, another express wagon with the collation, two carriages with intimate friends of the deceased, then a hack containing the band, which appeared to run very much to gong, and following it a large number of hacks, seemingly every hack in town. Some of the occupants of the carriages conducted themselves as really sorrowing, but the greater portion acted as if they were of the impression that they had "struck a good thing"—especially one individual occupying an open hack, who reclined upon his elbow on the seat, smoked a cigarette, and dangled his bare feet over the door of the vehicle on the shady side.

National Democratic Executive Committee.

Alabama	Walter L. Bragg.
Arkansas	John T. Summ r.
California	F. McCopin.
Colorado	B. M. Hughes.
Connecticut	Wm. H. Barnum.
Delaware	Robinson Hickman.
Florida	Wilk Call.
Georgia	George Barney.
Illinois	Wm. C. Gratiy.
Indiana	Thomas Folin.
Iowa	M. M. Ham.
Kansas	J. E. Eaton.
Kentucky	H. D. McHenry.
Louisiana	B. T. Jones.
Maine	Edmund Wilson.
Missouri	Joh G. Prec't.
Maryland	O. Horsey.
Massachusetts	F. Price.
Michigan	E. Tainter.
Oregon	Ex-Gov. John Whitaker.
Nevada	Rob't. P. S. Keathing.
Nebraska	Geo. L. Miller.
North Carolina	M. W. Ransom.
Minnesota	W. L. Lochran.
New York	Abram S. Hewett.
Virginia	Robert A. Coghill.
New Hampshire	A. M. Sullaway.
Rhode Island	Nicho as Van Slack.
Tennessee	W. B. Bate.
South Carolina	James H. Ryan.
Mississippi	Thal Barksdale.
Vermont	B. B. Smalley.
New Jersey	Miles Cox.
Ohio	John Roseson.
Pennsylvania	Wm. L. Scott.
Wisconsin	Wm. F. Viles.
West Virginia	Alex. Campbell.
Texas	F. S. Stockdale.

Announcement—The Future of the Sentinel.

The undersigned having purchased the Raleigh *Sentinel* with its name, good will and subscription lists, hereby announce that, on the first day of July, they will issue a first class morning daily and weekly Democratic paper under the name of the *Sentinel*. They hereby invoke the support and encouragement of all the people of North Carolina, who desire to see permanently established at the Capital of the State, a wide-awake, vigorous Democratic newspaper, worthy of one of the noblest commonwealths in the South.

In the meantime, the *Sentinel* will be continued daily, semi-weekly as at present.

The terms of the *Daily* and *Weekly Sentinel* will remain unchanged.

GEO. A. SMITH,
W. P. BATCHELOR.

The JOURNAL has lowered its rates of subscription and advertising to meet the emergency of the times. Send in your names, your money and your *ads*. Remember the valuable Wheeler and Wilson

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 7—Noon—There is yet no official report of the recent Indian battle. Gen. Terry gives a detailed account of the events before the fight and operations after the 28th of June, which were mainly confined to bringing off the wounded.

The Senate is discussing the conference report on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bills.

WASHINGTON, July 7—Night—HOUSE—The Senate bill giving the paymaster general the rank of brigadier general was passed.

The bill forbidding the employment of civil engineers in the navy and the mustering out of those now in was passed.

The bill establishing a sinking fund for the Union Pacific road was taken up and after a long discussion was passed by a vote of 159 to 9.

A conference committee on the sundry civil service appropriation bill was appointed, after which the House adjourned.

SENATE—A bill extending appropriations an additional ten days was introduced.

Morrill made his speech on appropriations. A spirited debate ensued in which many Senators participated. A new conference committee was appointed, consisting of Windom, Allison and Bayard.

On motion of Windom the Senate insisted on its amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill. A conference committee was appointed.

The bill removing Beauregard's disabilities was passed.

Ingalls of Kansas submitted a resolution calling upon the President for information in regard to the troubles with the Sioux Indians, &c. Agreed to.

Paddock of Nebraska introduced a resolution authorizing the President to accept the service of volunteers to operate against the Indians. Laid over.

The ways and means committee of the House to-day discussed the bill to pay for cotton unlawfully seized after May 29th, 1865, and the transfer of jurisdiction in all cotton claims from the Treasury Department to the Attorney General. The reasons for the transfer are that the Treasury Department requires proof in all cases that money for illegally seized cotton reached the Treasury, whereas it is said the Supreme Court has decided that in all cases of property seized by government agents the presumption is that the proceeds reached the Treasury and that the burden of proof rests on the government.

The final disposition of a fund of about nine million dollars depend upon the decision of the question thus raised. The committee reached no conclusion.

The Governor of Maine has tendered the Morrill vacancy to Blaine, and it is believed he will accept.

The Secretary of War has returned from Pennsylvania. Sherman is expected this evening.

Senator Morrill after denouncing the appropriation bills as unwise, impolitic, unprecedented, in the Senate, qualified as Secretary of the Treasury.

The conference committee on the diplomatic appropriation bill is making progress.

Sherman telegraphs Cameron regarding the recent fight with Indians, that 261 of the victims were buried on the field and 51 of the wounded were brought to a steamboat.

WASHINGTON, July 8—Noon.—Gen. Sherman has ordered Sheridan to his headquarters at Chicago.

It is stated that six companies of infantry at Detroit and on the lakes have been ordered to the front immediately. The fifth cavalry has been ordered to concentrate at the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies. Dispatches from the frontier and plains show a desperate feeling of indignation against the Indians.

The House is discussing the bill to open the Sioux country to exploration and settlement.

Gen. Terry's official report has been received. It fully confirms the Associated Press reports in all details. The following is a recapitulation of the killed: Commissioned officers 14, acting assistant surgeons 1, enlisted men 235, civilians 5, Indian scouts 2.

The conference committee on the diplomatic bill have agreed.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Night—SENATE.—The resolution extending appropriations 10 days from the 10th of July was passed.

A motion by Logan to take up the bill for the equalization of bounties failed by a vote of 20 to 25. Logan said the bill had passed the House five times. He intended to call it up every morning and call the ayes and nays each time so the country might know who was for and who against the bill.

After a session of the impeachment court Sherman introduced a bill to complete the Washington monument.

McCreary announced the death of Edward T. Parson as a mark of respect, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The bill declaring the land north of the North Platte and east of the summit of the Big Horn mountain open to exploration and settlement elicited a long debate and a full history of Indian affairs. Steele of Wyoming stated that it was not a fact that the recent military operations were carried on without reference to the peace policy. He said anybody who knows anything about the Indian nature knows that the legitimate result of that cowardly policy of "peace at any price" was to defer only the evil day which has now come upon us. The bill went over without action.

The House then proceeded to consider private bills, of which a large number were passed.

Knott of Kentucky rose to announce the sudden and unexpected death of his colleague, Mr. Parsons, and offered resolutions for the appointment of a committee to superintend the funeral and to attend the remains to Louisville, Ky. The resolutions were adopted and Messrs. Blackburn of Kentucky, Hopkins of Pennsylvania, Hartzell of Illinois, Walker of Virginia, Fort of Illinois, Lawrence of Ohio, and Clark of Kentucky were appointed such committee.

The House then adjourned.

It is thought the impeachment trial will not last over ten days.

The President, Cameron and Sherman had a long conferrence over the Indian war.

Gen. Sheridan telegraphs Sherman, "Your dispatch received. I think it premature to think of asking for volunteer cavalry with the attendant expenses. If the six companies of the 22d infantry are given Terry he will have about 2,000 men. Crook in a few days will have 1,500 men, and I send him Merritt's eight companies of the 5th cavalry, 400 strong, which will make him over 2,000 strong. We are all right. Give us a little time." Sheridan does not think the Indians can number more than 2,500 or 3,000 men, and must be greatly embarrassed by their wounded.

NEW JERSEY.

LONG BRANCH, July 8.—Night.—Helmbold has been committed to the county jail. His violent actions made his arrest necessary. He will be taken to Philadelphia.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 8—Noon—The independent labor party held a meeting at which was discussed the Chinese question. The general sentiment favored the action of California regarding the Celestials.

Foreign advices are somewhat contradictory, but are quite favorable to the Servians. They captured Rachka. Gen. Tchernacoff compelled the Turks to withdraw beyond Palanka. There occurred terrible fighting at Belina. The inhabitants defended themselves to the utmost against the Servians. A terrible massacre followed in the streets and almost all the inhabitants perished. An American general and three Prussian officers joined the Servians. Other telegrams say the Turks, assuming the offensive, surprised the Servian camp at Pachka and hold Belina. Gen. Loring, commander-in-chief of the Egyptian army in Abyssinia, has arrived at Cairo. It is stated that the softas (their own troops) are to be armed and sent to the frontier. The Turks are besieging Saritchar, which has a garrison of 8,000 men. It is thought Tchernacoff will be stopped at Sophia, where the Turks are concentrating. Sophia controls the railroad to Constantinople. The Turks were dislodged between Pirot and Isavibrad, which opens the road to Sophia.

NEW YORK, July 8—Night.—The steamer Tybee arrived at St. Domingo in the latter part of June from Cape Haytien. At the latter place the ex-minister of war (Villanueva), formerly of Dominica under Gonzales, took passage under a properly revised passport. While at St. Domingo a party of soldiers under orders of the military governor of St. Domingo planted a cannon on the wharf within sixty feet of the steamer. They then went on board, notwithstanding the United States consul placed the American flag across the gangway and in the name of the United States protested against the outrage, and forcibly took Villanueva away. He was probably shot. Consul Jones sent the details of the outrage to Secretay Fish, which probably reached Fish to-day (Saturday).

The following is the bank statement: Loans increase $7,750,000; specie increase $5,375,000; legal tenders decrease $1,850,000; deposits increase $7,625,000; reserve increase $2,000,000.

A dispatch from Cleves Valley, Pa., says a drunken fight occurred among the inhabitants of the mountains known as the bush rangers. Two brothers and a sister were dead and it is supposed they killed each other. Offenbach sailed for Europe to-day.

President Wm. Orton, in proceedings to restrain the Western Union Telegraph company from paying a dividend, makes an affid

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, JULY 14 1876.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Daily and Weekly.

Terms of Subscription—Cash in Advance.

The DAILY JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at SIX DOLLARS per annum; THREE DOLLARS AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for six months; ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS for three months.

The WEEKLY JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF per annum; ONE DOLLAR for six months; FIFTY CENTS for three months.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements will be inserted in the DAILY JOURNAL as follows: For one inch one insertion SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS; two insertions ONE DOLLAR; three insertions ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS; one week TWO DOLLARS; one month SIX DOLLARS AND A HALF; three months FIFTEEN DOLLARS; six months TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Desiring to make the JOURNAL the mouthpiece of the people, the Editor cordially invites correspondence from all portions of the State.

For President:

Samuel J. Tilden,

OF NEW YORK.

For Vice-President:

Thomas A. Hendricks,

OF INDIANA.

For Governor:

Zebulon B. Vance,

OF MECKLENBURG.

For Lieutenant-Governor:

Thomas J. Jarvis,

OF PITT.

For Secretary of State:
JOSEPH A. ENGELHARD,
Of New Hanover.

For Attorney General:
THOMAS S. KENAN,
Of Wilson.

For Treasurer:
J. M. WORTH,
Of Randolph.

For Auditor:
SAMUEL L. LOVE,
Of Haywood.

For Supt. of Public Instruction:
J. C. SCARBOROUGH,
Of Johnston.

Presidential Electors for the State at Large
DANIEL G. FOWLE, of Wake.
J. M. LEACH, of Davidson.

District Electors.

2d District	JOHN F. WOOTEN,	of Lenoir.
3d	" JNO. D. STANFORD,	of Duplin
4th	" E. H. BUSBEE,	of Wake.
5th	" E. C. ROBBINS,	of Davidson.
6th	" R. P. WARING,	of Mecklenburg
7th	" W. R. GLENN,	of Yadkin.

FOR CONGRESS.

THIRD DISTRICT:
ALFRED M. WADDELL,
Of New Hanover.

FOURTH DISTRICT:
JOSEPH J. DAVIS,
Of Franklin.

FIFTH DISTRICT:
ALFRED M. SCALES,
Of Rockingham.

SIXTH DISTRICT:
WALTER L. STEELE,
Of Richmond.

SEVENTH DISTRICT:
WILLIAM M. ROBBINS,
Of Iredell

MEETING OF THE STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

ROOMS CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COM.,
DEM. CONSERVATIVE PARTY,
Raleigh, July 8, 1876.

The District Executive Committeemen, who, with the Central Executive Committee, compose the State Executive Committee, are requested to meet in this city Friday, 14th instant, to consult in regard to matters of importance to the party. They will please regard this as an official notification.

WM. R. COX, Chm'n.
S. A. ASHE, Secretary.

PARTY ORGANIZATION.

At a meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Democratic party it was

Resolved 1. That the Chairman of each County Executive Committee be requested to report to the Secretary of this Committee the name and post-office address of each member of the same.

2. That each member of the several Congressional Committees be requested to report his name and address in like manner; and also to take notice that he is ex-officio a member of the State Executive Committee.

3. That this committee urgently calls on the Conservative people of North Carolina who favor reform in State and National affairs to form without delay Tilden and Vance clubs in their respective townships or neighborhoods; and the officers of all such clubs are requested to report their names to the secretary of this committee.

4. That the Democratic papers throughout the State be requested to publish the above resolutions.

W. R. COX, Ch'rm'n,
S. A. ASHE, Secretary.

Absenteeism seems to be epidemic in the Grant family of late. The old man took several chances ai it and won every time—notably the other day when he was absent from Philadelphia on Centennial day. And then, too, Fred was absent from his command when the gallant Custer fell. But then you see FRED was at home playing with his new baby. So that when Custer and the others got killed Fred only got promotion. Custer's massacre or something else has caused Fred to be a first Lieutenant. But what does a youth care for promotion from one lieutenancy to another when he is already enjoying by brevet the rank and pay of Lieutenant Colonel! And such is soldiering when a man happens to be President Grant's son!

Economy and the people's rule is what North Carolina needs to make her prosperous once more. We can not get these unless the proposed amendments shall be ratified. Let us go to work, then, in earnest.

WHAT DO THE AMENDMENTS PROPOSE!

The Canby Constitution, though it must have ever been a symbol of their subjugation and humiliation, might have been submitted to by the people of North Carolina, had it not been in itself such a fruitful source of so many intolerable evils; in a word if the office holders had not possessed all the power and the people none. The evils growing out of it, however, were so great and so many from its very beginning, that the people have unceasingly clamored for their removal. But it was not until 1873 that any relief was had. Much more was still needed, however, for the machinery of our government was still complicated, still cumbersome and still expensive, and its officers were still clothed with powers that were excessive, exhorbitant, hurtful, oppressive and corrupting. The executive and judicial officers were still masters and the people and their Legislature were still servants and still helpless. Salaries and offices were still multiplied beyond all control to the gross oppression of our people.

To restore to the people their rightful rule, to secure an economical expenditure of their hard-earned money, to strip the officeholders of their oppressive power, further changes had to be made in the Constitution. To bring them about, a Convention, called in accordance with the Constitution, assembled in Raleigh in 1875 and proposed various amendments which, if ratified, will make the people once more masters and not servants in North Carolina. All the changes, that may be necessary, are now, by the proposed amendments, put within easy reach. They all seek to restore power to the people, and to secure a careful, economical expenditure of their money.

The day that we have looked for so eagerly during all these long, weary years of reconstruction, is at last nigh at hand. If the people wish, they can once more get their own government into their own hands, for the amendments simply propose to restore them to power. The question now is whether the people of North Carolina can be trusted with the government of North Carolina. We think they can. If the amendments be ratified, it is plain, so plain that he who runs may read, that the people will be rulers and the office holders will be servants, and that the cast iron Canby Constitution can no longer crush us to the earth. For eight long years the withering, blighting curse of the venomous viperous brood of carpet baggers and scallawags who controlled the Convention of 1868 has rested upon the State, but it can now no longer remain there without our consent. What say the people?

Shall these amendments be ratified, shall the people rule? That is the issue before us and upon its decision hangs the fate of North Carolina. In this fight the people of North Carolina fight not for mere partizan success, but for their very lives, their liberties and their property, and not only for themselves but for generations yet unborn.

In our judgment if the amendments shall be ratified, the strifes and contentions that have so long afflicted us in North Carolina will come to an end and a new and better era of peace and good government will dawn upon us. We believe this because the great fundamental principle underlying all the amendments is the restoration of power to the people and an economical expenditure of their money and because we believe the people can be trusted. Eight years of the rule of Radical office-holders have served only to strengthen our old love for the rule of the people.

To be prosperous in North Carolina, power must be taken from the few and given to the many, must be taken from the office-holders and restored to the people. The people and not their rulers must be supreme. And this the amendments provide for.

CUSTER.

The story of CUSTER and his command may not be passed by in silence, nor may their just tribute be withheld from men who fell as they fell.

A gallant chieftain who had hitherto met with no defeat was stripped of his command and sent into the fight as a subordinate, to execute a part, to carry out a detail, when he should have matured the plan and directed the whole. The result is known. General TERRY, the man who superseded CUSTER, came upon the tragic scene only in time to learn from their mutilated, naked and ghastly dead bodies, the terrible fate of his late subordinate and his entire command. There they lay, the chivalrous gallant CUSTER, him to whom during four years Southern bullets and Southern sabres brought neither fear nor hurt; his two brothers and his nephew, his sister's son; there, too, lay the brother of his wife; there, too, lay the bodies of near two hundred officers and men of his devoted command, the gallant Seventh Cavalry.

It was a terrible story that was told by those mute lips. Each gaping wound too had its story to tell. It was a story of bravery that will be repeated again and again, as long as the world shall last, for CUSTER AND HIS BRAVES are now immortal. We care not now that the man won his first laurels fighting the armies of the South. We remember not now that for four years he warred against us in bloody battle. We remember no longer in bitterness for him, the bloody fields that come back to us strewn with the dead bodies of friends and kinsmen, dear comrades all, though many of them fell before CUSTER and his command; for in the contemplation of the sublime courage and superb heroism of the fatal ground even yet covered with gore, every feeling disappears save one of reverent admiration. CUSTER fought and fell under the Federal flag, but the best and bravest of those who for four years fought against it, may proudly greet not merely as foemen worthy of their steel, but as brethren worthy of their love, men who have thus gloriously illustrated the courage and manhood of a common race and a common country.

But if we are lost in admiration for the noble dead, what shall we say of the ignoble living? Scarce was the dead CUSTER buried out of sight before the living TERRY began to plot how he might make wreck of his good name and fair fame; seeking to bury in one grave the body of the man and the reputation of the soldier. The uncivilized savage sought only his enemy's life, for CUSTER'S body was not mutilated, but the civilized TERRY seeks his dead comrade's honor as well, and tries to put upon him blame, that if deserved, must blast his reputation forever as a soldier.

But can the living TERRY thus save himself by the sacrifice of the dead CUSTER! We think not. There has been a fatal blunder but who committed it? On what single point has TERRY'S plan been successful? True so far as appears, he imputes blame only to the gallant young General who lies dead among the hills of Montana But it is a vain task. The age, the race and the country that could produce CUSTER and his gallant band can not but write their names high upon their most honored monuments while casting into contemptuous oblivion and with merited execrations, the name of TERRY. What has CROOK done, what has GIBBON done, what has TERRY himself done? Can TERRY boast anything save that he still breathes the breath of life? And yet the dead CUSTER must bear the blame! But so it will not be, unless indeed all the manhood of the age died with the gallant CUSTER and his gallant band.

The story of this great slaughter is unknown, save that there was no surrender there and that death and death alone, the death of the last man of our race stopped the fight. If blame belonged to any of the glorious dead, common decency ought to have prompted the inglorious living to bury in a soldier's grave the soldier's error rather than the soldier's reputation.

THE CAMPAIGN PROGRESSES—VANCE TO BE IN RALEIGH!

Governor VANCE is not disappointing the just expectations of the party. It was thought, and as the sequel proves, it was rightly thought that if VANCE was nominated for Governor, he would make the most thorough and energetic canvass over witnessed in this State. He has been in the field not yet thirty days and the election is near four months off, and he has already made four speeches in as many different places. At Raleigh, at Charlotte, at Concord and at Albemarle in Stanly county, his well known voice has been heard in defence of the principles of the party whose acknowledged leader he is.

There is no such word as fail in Vance's dictionary, and he believes in regular, constant, hard work. From now until November he will be earnest, active, zealous and patient in the great work of organizing victory. He is now just getting into harness good. He said before the nomination that he would "work any where," and he was put "in the lead" and the way he is settling down for a steady four months pull shows that he was hitched exactly right in the Democratic team.

We are glad to learn as we do from the Raleigh papers that Governor VANCE will make a formal opening of the campaign in that place on next Friday, the 14th, by an address to the TILDEN and VANCE Club. Everybody is cordially invited to attend. All the nominees on our State ticket are expected to be present and a rousing good time is promised.

We are glad to see too, that the suggestion that the candidates on our State ticket meet in Raleigh at an early day and agree upon a programme for the campaign is to be carried out. The call for the meeting of the State Executive Committee, published in another column, is also a step in the right direction. The Committee and the gentlemen named on our State ticket, coming as they do from all sections of the State, will be able to arrange the general outlines of the plan of campaign speedily and intelligently. Systematic and organized effort is what we want and what we must have if we would elect our ticket. The field of operations is a large one, for there are ninety-four counties in the State and there ought at least to be one speech from some member of the State ticket made in each county in the State if we would bring out a full vote and upon bringing out a full vote depends the result.

The time has now come when we must get to work.

THE UNIVERSITY.

A private letter from President BATTLE of the University states that Professor Redd has just purchased several thousand dollars worth of very fine apparatus for instruction in chemistry and physics just imported from Europe. In consequence of this, he says "the boys will be ready to analyse soils for our peopleby the fall."

After seeing the session, which opens on Friday next, fairly started and in good working order, it is Mr. BATTLE'S purpose to deliver addresses in middle and western North Carolina, showing what the University can and will do for the educational interests of the State. Later in the year, during the fall some time, Mr. BATTLE will deliver a special address in this city illustrative of the great events in her history and the actors therein and showing their intimate connection with the history of the University.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION AND THE SUPREME COURT.

We learn from the Raleigh *News* that the Supreme Court of the State has decided in Building and Loan Association case that the Association is entitled to receive the money advanced with six per cent. interest thereon, giving to the borrower or redeemed shareholder credit for all sums he has paid either as interest, dues, fines or otherwise.

A GOOD NOMINATION!

[Milton Chronicle.]

The Conservative Convention of Person county nominated Montford McGehee, Esq., for the House of Representatives. Old Person will have able representatives in the next Legislature in the persons of Messrs. McGehee and Cunningham, in the event they are elected. Men so well fit to represent an intelligent constituency, should have no opposition. Let old Person give them a unanimous vote.

[From the Piedmont Press].

Mr. Linney of Alexander tells us of an old man in Wilkes county who has been a Radical ever since the war. He asked the old gentleman the other day how he would vote this year, and the reply was: "Well, I've been voting with the Radicals a good while but will have to leave them now, for I got in the habit of voting for Vance before the war and now we need him again. Zeb is my man."

THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE OFFICE-HOLDERS.

The Convention that was called to propose amendments to the Constitution met and adjourned after a session of thirty working days. Numbered among the things of the past, it is now for evermore powerless both for good and for evil. Its work is done and the fruit of its labors may be summed up in the brief but comprehensive declaration that at a comparatively small cost it has put it in the power of the people of North Carolina henceforth to govern themselves.

If the people desire to regain the power to shape and fashion their government according to their own will and pleasure, all they have to do is to go to the polls in November next and vote in favor of the ratification of the amendments. And this with all it implies, that is to say, the people's rule and an economical expenditure of their money, comes of the Convention of 1875.

The apprehensions of friends favorable to constitutional reform, but fearful less the movement that led to the Convention might be a hazardous political experiment and the slanders of enemies hostile to any change that promised to free the people from the burden of the cast-iron Canby Constitution, have alike proved groundless. The question now is, not whether the Convention ought to have been trusted to change the Constitution, but whether the people of North Carolina can be trusted with the government of North Carolina.

It was the purpose of the Canby Constitution to take from the people the power to govern themselves. It is the purpose of the proposed amendments to restore to them that power, and in the amplest manner. It was the purpose, we repeat, of the Convention that framed the Constitution to fasten upon the people of North Carolina a government that for years to come they would be unable to change, and so has said one of the most influential as well as one of the most unworthy members of that Convention. How successfully that purpose was carried out is shown by the fact that to-day after eight years of persistent effort, we have still to undo their infamous work, have still before us the task of freeing the people from the power of the officeholders.

But we are now, thanks to the Convention, no longer helpless. If the Canby Constitution remains unchanged it will be because the people of North Carolina declare at the polls that they desire it to remain unchanged. If it be not changed now no man in North Carolina may say that its provisions do not represent the will and the wish of the people in North Carolina.

Which is the better for our State, the cast-iron Canby Constitution and the rule of officeholders, or the amendments and the rule of the people? Let the people speak out. The power to do so at the ballot box is placed in their hands by the proposed amendments. They must speak out now or hereafter hold their peace.

THE HERALD AND THE HAMBURG RIOT.

And now we shall have no end of advice and lecturing from outside parties arguing from a purely political standpoint about the Hamburg "outrage." It has come to be quite the usual and entirely the correct thing for both friend and foe to belabor the white people when ever a collision occurs between them and the negroes, and not unfrequently this sort of talk is strong just in the degree to which the quarter from which it comes is free from danger from negro violence. Of course such affairs as the Hamburg riot will do us very great harm and if often repeated will cause our defeat in the coming national election. But while he recognise this as true. We are quite well assured that white men in South Carolina recognise the fact as well as we, and for this reason if for no other would not wantonly and carelessly put in jeopardy the high hopes for a better and a purer government that they in common with us all look forward to as the result of the present campaign.

As was to have been expected, the New York *Herald* did not stop to take breath before it commenced to abuse us and to talk for Hayes. It happens now to see an argument for Hayes wherever it happens to cast its eyes. Let us keep cool and not lose our heads. If one Hamburg riot can lose us our cause it was lost before.

We commend to the great New York luminary the comments of the Baltimore *Sun* upon its course. It says:

This is the second time within a short period that the *Herald* has gone off at half-cock against the "Southern white men," without waiting till it heard the full particulars. If it were disposed to be fair and just, the fact that the time has now arrived when there is a demand in republican interests for the manufacture of Southern outrages should induce it to be cautious. The Southern people are aware that this election is a critical season for them, and the reasonable presumption is that an intelligent instinct of self-preservation would induce them even if inclined to "outrages," to observe strict abstinence during this presidential election.

SENSIBLE TALK.

The Monroe *Enquirer* has a happy way of saying the right thing at the right time. We commend what it said to its readers in its last issue to the readers of the JOURNAL. It said:

"Let every man in the State from this time till the election in November labor for the success of our State ticket. No effort should be omitted to elect it by a rousing majority. We have a wily and unscrupulous foe to deal with; and the host of the revenue swindlers and bung-starters will be active in attempting to coerce many into supporting the Radical nominees by threats of prosecutions in the Federal courts. Every man has some influence in his neighborhood and let him work and not wait for his neighbor to begin. Organization and activity are all that is necessary to redeem this State and place it in the hands of men who administer the government in the true spirit of reform and economy."

If the amendments shall be ratified a regular session of the Legislature cannot cost more than $41,000 for pay for its members. Heretofore the average cost of regular sessions since 1868 has been over $101,000 for each session. Is $60,000 in the cost of a single session of the Legislature worth saving these hard times? If so let the amendments be ratified. The records show what we say is true.

MR. KINGSBURY'S OXFORD ADDRESS.

A correspondent of the Raleigh *News*, writing from Oxford, describes the celebration in that place on the 4th inst., as unprecedented before or since the war.

Speaking of Mr. Kingsbury's effort, it says,

The event of the day, however, was the address of T. B. Kingsbury, Esq., the chosen orator of the occasion.

Mr. Kingsbury sketched the history of Granville county and many of its distinguished citizens from the first settlement. He spoke for two hours and forty-five minutes, though he did not venture to repeat all his manuscript which would have consumed four hours in its delivery. The address added greatly to the reputation of its author as a gentleman of ability and skill in the handling of historical data. It was a production showing great research in garnering up important facts relative to a past age, and presenting them in terse and felicitous English. To characterize the address as an able one does not do it full justice. It was so well conceived, so judiciously arranged, and so full of instruction that it was the theme of much commendation, particularly among the more intelligent portion of the immense audience. Occasionally, too, interspersed with passages of wit and eloquence that drew forth hearty and spontaneous applause.

The summary if not contemptuous ejectment of Governor Jewell from the Federal Cabinet is one of the first fruits of the St. Louis Convention. Had not President Grant and his political advisers felt assured that all hope of carrying Connecticut was gone the favorite son of the Radical party in that State would never have been treated with such indignity. It will be remembered that a week had not passed since Governor Jewell had formally declared his purpose to remain in the Cabinet until after the 4th of March when the new administration will take charge.

Now, if it were not for TILDEN Connecticut would not in Radical sight seem such assured Democratic ground. If any man has doubted the wisdom of the nomination made at St. Louis, let him ponder the action of President Grant and the causes that led thereto. Nor is the appointment of Mr. TYNER any less significant than the ejection of Mr. Jewell. Mr. TYNER owes his promotion to the fact that he is a citizen of Indiana, the supposition being, as Mr. Jewell testified before the Committee, it would strengthen the Radicals in that State to have an Indiana man in the Cabinet, while it could possibly do no good to have a Connecticut man there. The fight then is to be in Indiana, and when we remember that there are in that State 24,000 native born North Carolinians, we feel very hopeful of the result. But it will be a heavy fight.

A CONUNDRUM TO GRANVILLE TAX PAYERS.

The Oxford *Torchlight* says:

"The County Commissioners have made three orders to W. H. Wood, Esq., amounting to $141 20 for services rendered as first guard of the chain gang to the 4th of July, 1876. They employed him for $1 per day, and he commenced work about the 10th of May. If one hundred and forty one working days have passed since that time, we've surely been in a Rip Van Winkle slumber. Will these fellows—these County Commissioners tell us how it is they paid Mr. Wood $141 20, when he had not worked sixty days. We want to know exactly how it is. Every Democrat wants to know."

All that the amendments seek to accomplish is to restore to the people their rightful power, and to enforce an honest, economical expenditure of their money. Reform is what they seek. Let them be ratified.

For the Journal

Matters in Richmond County.

LAURINBURGH, N. C., July 10, 1876.

MR. EDITOR:—A week ago I wrote you about an unusual heavy rain, today I have to tell you it is very dry now, and the heat is almost suffocating. The thermometer at four o'clock stands one hundred, and it certainly was higher at about three o'clock and this in the shade. We have not had any rain since I wrote you, and the prospects at present for it looks gloomy. The Fourth of July passed off as quietly here as any other day—unobserved by the white people. A few of the colored people gathered together and had a dinner, and a dance together with a speach, but not of a political nature. I am entirely without news that will interest you or your readers at this time, so I will have to tell you of a bold and daring theft, which has been under investigation for three weeks at this place and Rockingham together. The thief is a radical of very dark complexion, a school teacher and a delegate to the radical convention next Wednesday. Of course you could have bet what party the thief belonged to, but I wanted to mention it. The facts in the case are these as near as I can sum them up. The watchman and Capt. W. J. Calais of this place having missed some lumber several times, took a stroll off about one or two hundred yards and found a house framed, nearly all out of railroad lumber. The house belongs to Hurk Steel, a colored man. Capt. Calais being foreman of the wood department obtained a warrant for Steel, and he was arrested. He put the trial off from Saturday until Monday. When Monday came he went to the magistrate and asked him to put the trial off until three o'clock the same day; at three o'clock he did not appear. Two weeks went by before he came in, direct from Rockingham, with fresh papers moving his trial to that place. Capt. Calais and the negro went up to the trial Thursday last, where the officers at Rockingham kept the Captain two days and nights, and then postponed the trial until August. You see it is good to be a Radical. When I steal timber from the railroad to build a house I shall join the Radical party, and have my trial at Rockingham. No bond has been heard of in the matter yet. The crime is as plain as daylight; anybody can see it for themselves. How long will these things last? I think the election of Tilden and Vance will answer that question. The adoption of the amendments, too, would tell a great deal in twelve months, as there would be so many convicted of stealing, the officers of the law could not get material enough to keep them in office after a while.

That noble-hearted, energetic wheelhorse in elections, Mr. A. F. BIZZELL, invited me down on his farm last week and showed me all over it, but as I cannot do him justice, I will merely say that his crop is fine, and he has a large one. If seasons continue good he will not send off much money next year for corn and bacon.

Very truly yours,
SUBSCRIBER.

Make up your clubs for the JOUNAL and send them in. The subscription price puts the JOURNAL in the reach of all. Remember the valuable Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine given for the largest number of subscribers

A WAR OF RACES.

A Pitched Battle in Hamburg.

[From the Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel, July 9th].

The readers of the Chronicle & Sentinel doubtless perused in its columns yesterday the following item:

"On the Fourth, while two young men were riding through Hamburg on their way home, they were detained on the streets by the colored military company which was parading. When they desired to pass, some of the soldiers threatened to keep them all night. Yesterday they applied to Prince Rivers to have the matter investigated, as to whether the military had the right to obstruct the highway. During the examination of the first witness, the captain, Doc Adams, became so insolent as to compel the trial justice to arrest him for contempt of court, and continue the case until 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The two young men referred to were Messrs. Thomas Butler and Henry Gettsen. Mr. Robert Butler, father of Thomas Butler, employed General M. C. Butler to prosecute Adams. General Butler reached Hamburg yesterday afternoon and proceeded to the office of Prince Rivers, trial justice, where the trial of Doc Adams was to take place. The General asked Rivers whether he intended to try Adams in his military capacity as major general or in his civil capacity as trial justice. Rivers replied that he could not tell until he had examined into the case. About 4 o'clock, the hour designated for the trial, Doc Adams failed to put in an appearance. After waiting some time, General Butler told Rivers that he must proceed. The constable then went to the door and called Adams, who, however, failed to answer. It was then ascertained that Adams, with his company, was up the street in a defiant attitude.

General Butler thereupon informed Rivers that this sort of thing had gone on long enough, and it was about time that it was put a stop to. The negroes must give up their arms at once, and he would give the names of twenty of the best citizens in Edgefield as security that they would be turned over to Governor Chamberlain. Rivers then asked if General Butler, in case the arms were given up, would see that the town was protected during the night. The General answered in the affirmative. Rivers assured him that he would go immediately to Adams and persuade him to give up the arms. He accordingly went to that worthy and talked with him for some time. Upon his return he told General Butler that the mayor, Gardner, and the officers of the company would confer with him at the council chamber. General Butler accordingly went thither and had a conference with the negro leaders. He told them that the arms must be given up, there was no necessity for them in that place and they had no business with them. As for the Adams case Mr. Butler would be satisfied if Adams would make

AN APOLOGY.

This conference accomplished nothing. The negroes still hesitated about giving up the arms. In the meantime, however, a number of white citizens of South Carolina had assembled in the town and matters began to look squally. General Butler rode over to Augusta and told several young men that he might need their services in Hamburg during the afternoon. He then returned to the town. Just after crossing the bridge he was met by Prince Rivers who said he would make one more effort to induce the negroes to give up their guns, and if they would not yield they must take the consequences. Accordingly he conferred with the officers of the company, and shortly returned to General Butler with the announcement that the negroes said they would not give up their guns; they intended to fight. In the meantime the news of the trouble had spread in Augusta and caused much excitement. A large number of young men hastily procured arms and ammunition and hastened to the rescue. Many others waited at the foot of the bridge anxiously awaiting the result. By seven o'clock there was a large crowd at that point.

Upon learning the result of Rivers' efforts, General Butler determined to accomplish by force that which could not be done by peaceable demands. The negroes had entrenched themselves in a large brick structure, known as Sibley's building, on a corner, and defied the whites. The latter surrounded the house and at half-past seven o'clock opened fire upon it. This was returned by the negroes and a constant fusillade was kept up for over two hours. About 8 o'clock a young man named T. Mackey Merriwether, who was standing near the front of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad bridge, was struck in the head by a minnie ball fired from one of the windows of the Sibley building, and

ALMOST INSTANTLY KILLED.

His body was placed on a litter and brought to the city by a number of young men. Mr. Joseph Merriwether, father of the unfortunate young man, also accompanied the body to the city. The deceased was in the twenty-third year of his age. His father lives in Edgefield county, about fifteen miles from Augusta. Soon after the death of Merriwether several men were sent over to Augusta for a piece of artillery. This was procured and carried to Hamburg as soon as possible. The piece was stationed on the river bank, a short distance from the house where the negroes had taken up their position and a fire opened with canister. Four rounds were fired. Little damage was done to the building, but the fire had the effect of completely silencing the negroes. During the evening eight negroes were captured, two of them members of the company.

A negro named Gilbert Muller, who works in Augusta, said that he knew nothing about the origin of the difficulty. All he knew was that when he got home from his work that afternoon his captain ordered him to get his gun and "fall in" with the company. He obeyed orders and was with the company in the house while the firing was taking place. He declared, however, he did not fire a single shot. Each member of the company had two rounds of ammunition. They had all gone into the cellar of the building when the cannon commenced firing and he supposed they were there now. For his part he considered it best to give himself up and he therefore did so.

About half-past eight or nine o'clock a party of five escaped from the building and ran across an open field. They were fired upon by the white men and two of them returned the fire, but without effect. About ten o'clock a negro jumped over the fence in rear of the house and attempted to escape, but he was instantly fired upon and fell dead.

RIDDLED BY BULLETS.

It was then ascertained that it was Jim Cook, the marshal of the town, who had been one of the chief promoters of the difficulty. His head was almost shot to pieces.

Soon after this another negro, named John Thomas, first lieutenant of the company, was caught while attempting to escape. After he was arrested he was shot in the back by some unknown party and seriously, perhaps mortally, wounded. This action was condemned in the severest terms by every one, and especially by General Butler.

At eleven o'clock a general search was made for the other members of the company, but none could be found. With the exception of one or two old women, who stood about, trembling with terror, the town was apparently deserted by the negroes, and soon after eleven o'clock the trouble was evidently over. The force of white men in Hamburg during the evening numbered several hundred, a portion of whom were from South Carolina and a portion from Augusta. They were armed with revolvers, shot guns and rifles, and were under the leadership of General Butler.

At eight o'clock a force of

CITY POLICE

Arrived with police guns, was marched to the South Carolina end of the city bridge, and drawn up in line across the structure, in order to protect the latter, as it was understood that threats in regard to it had been made by the negroes. There was no demonstration in that direction however.

Just after the firing began kerosene oil was poured on a small wooden structure next to the Sibley building, and the torch applied to it. Information of the fact was conveyed to General Butler, who immediately rode to the spot and ordered the fire extinguished, peremptorily forbidding any such attempt in the future.

The conduct of the colored citizens of Augusta was admirable during the evening. They remained perfectly quiet, and very few even went anywhere near the river.

When the negroes first fired from the windows of the Sibley building, they set up a loud yell. The fire and the yell were both answered at once by the whites. A number of the latter were stationed on the river bank and kept up a rapid fire at the building.

LATEST.

About 12 o'clock a general search was made throughout the town, and resulted in the finding of fifteen more negroes, making twenty-nine in all. A negro who attempted to escape was shot in several places and badly wounded. The negro lieutenant, John Thomas, who as stated above, was shot in the back, was expected to die from the wound.

A young man named Morgan was accidentally shot in the leg by one of his comrades, while pursuing a fleeing negro. He was firing at the negro, together with others at the time. His wound, while painful, is not considered dangerous.

The negroes who were last captured were discovered hid away in cellars and under floors.

The prisoners were kept under guard last night and will be turned over to the civil authorities of South Carolina to-day.

It is said that the ammunition in the possession of the negroes was furnished to them by a white man named Schiller who came over to Augusta and purchased it yesterday morning.

At one o'clock the Augusta boys returned home and left the South Carolinians in possession of the town.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT—PRINCE RIVERS, THOUGH CHIEF OF THE STATE MILITIA AND TRIAL JUSTICE BESIDES, CANNOT ENFORCE HIS ORDERS—MODERATION BY THE VICTORS.

AUGUSTA, July 9.

The magistrate ordered the company to deliver up their arms, as under the state of feeling which then possessed them, it was possible that trouble might arise. This they peremptorily refused to do, and furthermore threatened to assassinate Rivers at night for having given it as his legal opinion that they were liable to a fine for obstructing the public highway. The colored company, numbering about fifty men, then repaired to an old brick house in the town and fortified themselves and defied Rivers and his posse. Rivers at once summoned a number of persons to assist him in upholding the law and vindicating its majesty. This occurred at a little before sundown.

Some two hundred men, mostly from Edgefield, surrounded the building and demanded a surrender, which was refused, when a general firing was opened on both sides. The firing from the entrenched negroes on the besiegers was kept up pretty lively for a half hour or so, within plain view of the hundreds on this side, who had assembled.

Two young men were firing from behind an abutment of the C. C. and A. railroad bridge, then two negroes slipped through the tall weeds on the edge of the river and coming up unperceived in the rear of them, shot and killed a Mr. Merriweather, son of Dr. Merriweather of Edgefield, striking him behind the ear, and killing him instantly. The young man who was with Merriweather turned and fired at the negro and killing one dead, the other threw down his gun and made an effort to escape, but was pursued and captured by the young man, and brought in as a prisoner at this juncture.

After the three discharges from the cannon a lull of an hour occurred, when it is reported four negroes rushed from the besieged house, and after firing attempted to escape. A volley was poured into them, killing one outright. The other three escaped. At 10 o'clock they were firing from the cellar of the building, and the besieging party were acting very cautiously and slowly. At one o'clock a sharp rattle of musketry was heard. The arms held by the company have been ordered returned to the Governor, and they are held contrary to law. The negroes positively refused to give them up when ordered to do so by Rivers, who is also chief of the State militia, in addition to his position as trial justice. Rivers has fled to this city for safety.

At half-past eleven o'clock this morning the firing had ceased, and most if not all the rioters under arrest. Most of their arms were captured with them. About thirty prisoners are under guard, some with arms in their hands, while others secreted or destroyed them. Thus far everything has been conducted in as orderly a manner as it could possibly have been done under the circumstances, and the capturing parties has been very forbearing in treatment of the murderous crew.

DISARMING THE MOB—SHERIFF JORDAN TO THE SCENE OF BATTLE.

[Special to the Journal of Commerce.]

AIKEN, July 9.

The people of Augusta and Edgefield last night took possession of Hamburg, and made the negroes deliver up the arms with which they had been threatening the community. Shoriff Jordan has gone down.

INDEPENDENCE.

Custer's Last Charge.

A dispatch from the battle field says: I write from the scene of Custer's magnificent but terribly fatal charge from a plateau on which but a few hour's since I saw at a glace the heroic soldiers of the 7th cavalry lying where they fell at the hands of a savage foe all dead. Near the top of a little knoll, in the centre of the plateau, lay Custer himself, and it touched my heart to see that the savages, in a kind of human recognition of heroic clay, had respected the corpse of the man they knew so well. Other bodies were mutilated. Custer's was untouched—a tribute of respect from such an enemy more real than a title of nobility. He lay as if asleep; his face calm and a smile on his lips. Near him were eleven dead officers.

Captain Miles Keogh was on his right and his brother, Captain Thomas Custer, on his left. Almost at Custer's feet lay a fair and beautiful boy of nineteen. This was young Reed, Custer's nephew. He was visiting the General at the time he was ordered on this expedition and insisted upon coming with him. In the field, a little way off, lay Boston Custer, another of the General's brothers. Within a few feet of each other the three brothers had fallen, and on the skirmish line was the body of Lieutenant Calhoun, the husband of Custer's sister. Mrs. Calhoun lost here a husband, three brothers and a nephew. Kellogg, the special corrrespondent of the New York Herald, was found on the skirmish line near to Calhoun.

They formed a Democratic club of a hundred members in Goldsboro on last Friday to be called the *Gildsboro Tilden and Vance Club*.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

Another Judicial Outrage.

Yesterday at the instance of the hungry harpies who have for the past two months been seeking the city offices, Judge Watts issued an order for the arrest of the mayor and aldermen of the city of Raleigh.

This is a judicial outrage unparalleled in the history of North Carolina. It is useless to consider now the question whether the aldermen or the commissioners are legally the officers of Raleigh. That question is before the Supreme Court and neither Judge Watts nor ourselves have anything to do with it.

The facts of the case are briefly as follows: Some week or more since Judge Watts issued an order commanding the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the city of Raleigh to deliver up their offices into the hands of one Jno. C. Gorman, claiming to be Mayor, and certain other persons claiming to be commissioners of the city. From this order an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court and perfected, as is required by law. This, as the veriest tyro in legal lore must know, worked what is technically called a supersedeas, and therefore Mayor Manly and the Board of Aldermen very properly refused to vacate the offices. Watts then issued an order that Mayor Manly and the Aldermen appear before him and show cause why they should not be attached for contempt of court. This they did, by stating on oath the facts set forth above, notwithstanding which Watts, by an act of judicial usurpation and corruption unheard of in a free country, ordered them to be arrested for a contempt of court. This is the culmination of the disgraceful career of corruption which this man Watts has run since 1868. He has more than once been charged with selling his judicial opinions, and without dignity, principle or knowledge of law, he exhibits the melancholy picture of a judge alike devoid of personal virtue and official integrity.

Ex Lieutenant Governor Gustav Koerner, a prominent German citizen of Illinois, has issued an address to Liberal Republicans, in which he advocates Governor Tilden's election, asserting that "Tildrn's name alone—in the words of the Fifth Avenue Conference—is a 'pledge of reform,' and he has 'earned not only the confidence of honest men, but the fear and hatred of thieves.'"

VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

Its Medical Properties are

ALTERATIVE, TONIC, SOLVENT and DIURETIC.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Canker, Faintness at the Stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Sciatica, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout and Spinal Complaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For Ulcers and Eruptive diseases of the Skin Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scald-head and Ringworm, VEGETINE has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration and uterine diseases and General Debility, VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness and General Prostration of the Nervous System, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the VEGETINE. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discov

Wilmington Journal.

ALL THE WAY FROM PERU

TRAITOR TOM TO THE FRONT—HABEAS CORPUS TO THE REAR!!

One of the Judiciary that Kirke Exhausted

CAPTAIN THOMAS SETTLE, LATE C. S. A., THE RADICAL NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR!!

Sam Phillips and the Negro Hood Divide the Honors of Organization!

A special dispatch from Raleigh yesterday informed us that the Radical State Convention had met and organized. J. W. Hood was the temporary President and Samuel F. Phillips was permanent President.

Judge Thomas Settle was nominated as Radical candidate for Governor on first ballot over Dockery and Brogden.

We also learn that "Blow Your Horn Billy" Smith was nominated as the Radical candidate for Lieutenant Governor. Billy Smith is the man that Joe Turner says hunted deserters with dogs during the war, and voted negro women dressed in men's clothes at the election after the war.

The other nominations will be made to day. There is but little opposition to the renomination of Col. Hargrove for Attorney General and Major John Reilly for Auditor. Dr. W. H. Wheeler is making a strong showing for Treasurer, but will have a lively time before he gets either the place or the nomination.

Col. Zeke Jones, of Greensboro, is in town and rejoices muchly at the nomination of "Peru Tom" for Governor. The Colonel lives in the same town with Traitor Tom, and says he is the "easiest beaten man" in the State. The "exhausted Judiciary" Habeas Corpus chickens will all come home to roost now. Zeke knows what he is talking about.

The Report of the Late New Hanover Grand Jury.

The report which was made by Mr. N. Jacobi, foreman of the late grand jury for New Hanover, for himself and his fellows, which we published in full on Sunday morning, contains some points of information to the community which are of decided importance. The work house, poor house, and the practice of certain magistrates who appoint their own special, irresponsible deputies to serve legal process, and to drum up business for them, required attention and investigation. The JOURNAL has repeatedly pointed out, among other things, the subjects which this grand jury has presented, and it will take occasion at no distant day to look into this report and to show what significance it has, particularly in one point of view.

More Subscribers—Tilden and Vance Club.

We are indebted to our friend John R. Paddison, Esq., of Point Caswell, for a list of *forty-five* subscribers, and the money, sent to us last evening by another friend, Capt. R. P. Paddison. Thanks! Gentlemen.

From the same source we learn that the democrats of Point Caswell will organize a *Tilden and Vance Club* on next Friday. The democrats everywhere over the State and the whole country are arousing themselves, and are showing that they appreciate the importance of the approaching campaign—campaigns which are of more importance to the people of North Carolina than any one in which they have been called upon to participate since her independence of the British Crown was declared at Mecklenburg and Philadelphia.

Our Increasing Circulation.

We took occasion on Sunday to allude to our increasing circulation. We allude to it again this morning because we know that the many friends of the JOURNAL will be gratified, as we undoubtedly are, to know of its growing usefulness in the dissemination and maintenance of Democratic-Conservative-doctrine. On yesterday we received additions of fifty-six subscribers to our list. If some shall say that these announcements are symptoms of an inclination to a little immodest boasting, we will reply: "a plague upon such modesty! We feel good over these marks of public approval, and we want the friends of the JOURNAL, generally, to rejoice with us."

Difficult Navigation.

The water in the upper Cape Fear river is at present so low that navigation is rendered very difficult and nearly impossible. The Gov. Worth started from Fayetteville on Monday morning, "bright and early," and did not reach Wilmington until yesterday at nine o'clock. She reports the water on the shoals below Fayetteville to be only eighteen inches deep. The Wave started about the same time but did not arrive here until Tuesday night.

The most original little book of the year has just been published by Carleton & Co., of New York. It is the Trip Slip, Horse Car Poetry, by Mark Twain and others, together with all the best fugitive pieces in the same vein.

When the seats are full, must punch with care
The head of the very next passengare
That attempts to get on, or to pay a fare
A little black eye for a three-cent fare,
A currant-colored nose for a six cent fare,
"Get in with your left" for an eight-cent fare,
That will settle the superfluous passengare.

The price of this little brochure is but five cents, and everybody ought to buy it.

We are indebted to our friend Mr A. J. Johnson at Herringsville, for a club of twenty-two yearly subscribers brought in yesterday. The cry is still they come.

Now is the time to subscribe for the JOURNAL. Look at our reduced rates. Remember the valuable Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine given for the largest number of subscribers.

Dr. S. P. Wright—Is he Eligible to Fill the Place of Health Officer?

It is needless for us at this late day to enlarge upon the importance of observing such sanitary precautions as experience has shown to be efficacious in protecting seaports from disease. In this respect at least our readers will bear us out in the assertion that the JOURNAL has done its full duty. Time and again before and since the heated term began attention has been called through our columns to the condition of our city. How these warnings have been heeded is a question we propose to make answer to in the next few days.

But this morning we propose not to speak so much of the city itself as of the approach to it, and its keeper. Dr. S. P. Wright by virtue of authority from Governor Brogden is now acting as the medical quarantine officer at Smithville, and the question arises is he eligible to the position?

The law of North Carolina (Battle's Revisal section 21, chapter 98 says

"It shall be the duty of the Governor to designate some physician of experience who shall act as medical quarantine officer for the above (Smithville) station."

The law clothes the medical quarantine officer with full powers, charges him with important duties and gives him a compensation of six hundred dollars a year. Can Dr. S. P. Wright act as such medical quarantine officer under the laws of North Carolina?

The second section of an Act of the Assembly of North Carolina ratified 17 February, 1859, enacts

"That from and after the 15th day of April 1859, no person shall practice medicine, surgery or any of the branches thereof or in any case prescribe for the cure of diseases, for fee or reward, unless he or they shall have been first licensed so to do in the manner hereinafter described."

But the statute is not satisfied with merely prohibiting men from acting as physicians for pay, it further enacts in section 15

"That any person who shall practice medicine or surgery in this State without having first applied for and obtained license from the said Board of Examiners as provided for by this act, shall not be entitled to sue for or recover before any magistrate or court in this State, any medical bill for services rendered in the practice of medicine or surgery, or any of the branches thereof."

It appears plain therefore, unless Dr. S. P. Wright has a license from the State Board of Medical Examiners, that he is forbidden by law from performing any act as a physician for a compensation. Has Dr. S. P. Wright such license? In order to settle this question officially, we addressed a letter to Dr. James McKee at Raleigh, the Secretary of the State Medical Society, to which we received the following reply:

MED. SO. OF THE STATE OF N. C.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., July 7th, 1876.

MY DEAR SIR:—Yours of 30th ult. to hand. Dr. Silas P. Wright's name does not appear upon the rolls of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina. I have not the act of the Legislature of 1859 before me, but am almost positive that, unless Dr. Wright was a practitioner of medicine in the various branches five years previous to its passage, *he cannot practice* the profession under its provisions in this State, for he has not been before the Board of Medical Examiners. To be more certain, I have referred your letter to Dr. Chas. Duffey, Newbern, North Carolina, who is the Secretary to the Board, and has the books to refer to.

Very respectfully,
JAMES McKEE, M. D.,
Secretary.

LETTER FROM DR. DUFFY.

Upon receipt of our letter Dr. Duffy replied as follows:

NEWBERN, July 10th, 1876.

COL. SAUNDERS:

DEAR SIR:—Yours through Dr. McKee, of June 30th, was received to-night. In answer, the name of Dr. Silas P. Wright does not appear upon the record of licentiates of our Board. I would not however advise you to rely too implicitly on this fact, for there is no record of proceedings of the Board either in Warrenton or Wilmington. In fact 1868, '69, and '70 are blank.

Dr. Wood of your town, who was Secretary during that time, may furnish you with what further information you desire.

Yours truly,
CHARLES DUFFY, Jr.
Secretary Medical Board Examiners.

DR. THOMAS F. WOOD'S LETTER.

Upon receipt of Dr. Duffy's letter it was referred to Dr. Wood of this city who responded to our inquiries as follows:

WILMINGTON, July 12th, 1876.

DEAR SIR:—At the meetings of the Medical Society of North Carolina in 1868 at Warrenton, in 1869 in Salisbury and in 1870 in Wilmington when I was Secretary of the Board Dr. S. P. Wright was not an applicant for license. I was then Secretary of the Board.

Respectfully yours,
THOS. F. WOOD.

From the above it will seen that Dr. S. P. Wright can not under the law of the State perform the slightest act as a physician for compensation. How then could Governor Brogden appoint him to so responsible a post as that of medical quarantine officer for the largest city in the State at a compensation of six hundred dollars a year? Will Governor Brogden answer?

Newspaper Waifs.

"Leisure is sweet to those who have earned it," and it is very comfortable if your uncle has earned it for you.

"You never saw my hands as dirty as that," said a petulent mother to her little girl. "No, but your ma did, I'll bet," was the reply.

Professor of mathematics (illustrating to freshman that the sides of a prism are its surface, not its contents) —"When a tailor makes for me a suit of clothes, does he make the *man*? Freshy, with avidity—"Yes, sir."

A boy recently found a pocketbook and returned it to its owner, who gave him a five cent piece. The boy looked at the coin an instant, and then, handing it reluctently back, audibly sighed as he said, "I can't change it."

Paterfamilias (impressively, to his coachman)—"Jarvis! You will have to drive us first to the church, then back to the wedding breakfast, and then you will take my daughter and her newly-married husband to the station at London Bridge; so I particularly wish you to keep thoroughly sober all day!' Jarvis—All right, sir? But I should like to take a drop too much this evening, sir!"

The JOURNAL has lowered its rates of subscription and advertising to meet the emergency of the times. Send in your names, your money and your *ads*. Remember the valuable Wheeler and Wilson

Various Paragraphs.

Mr. Blaine has formally accepted the United States senatorship tendered him by Governor Connor. The vacancy thus created in the House of Representatives will not be filled until the regular State election in September.

Robert Nunnacher, of the Milwaukee whiskey ring, who returned from Europe lately, pleaded guilty to a charge of conspiracy to defraud the revenue, and was sentenced to one day's imprisonment in the county jail and to pay a fine of $10,000.

The First brigade of the New Jersey National Guard encamped at Camp Bedle, one mile from Trenton, N. J., suffered greatly from the intense heat last week. On Saturday sixty-three men dropped in the ranks. Governor Bedle has ordered the brigade home and revoked the order for the encampment of the Second brigade.

The Rev. Joseph Twitchell, of Hartford, Conn., took the work of Mr. Yung Wing, the Chinese Commissioner of Education in this country, as the theme of his Fourth of July address in that city, and most vigorously denounced the plank in the St. Louis and Cincinnati plantforms which point toward the suppression of Chinese emigration.

The New York *Herald* says the fact that yellow fever is fearfully prevailing in the Cuban ports of Matanzas and Havana should render our quarantine officials doubly careful in guarding against a visit from this terrible scourge.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, writing under date of July 7, says:

"None of the morning's journals have a clear account of what was done at the meeting of the Tammany magnates on Thursday evening. One circumstance seems to be wholly lost sight of and that is, an animated discussion of the ways and means of carrying on the campaign. The prevailing conviction seemed to be that $200,000 at least would be requisite to render success in this State a certainty, and no doubt was expressed that the sum could be raised."

A Democratic ratification meeting at Cincinnati on Saturday night was largely attended. Speeches were made by Judge Hoadly, George H. Pendleton, F. Hassaurek and others. Senator Thurman sent a letter strongly favoring the Democratic ticket.

For the Journal.

Tilden-Vance Club in Pender—A Mass Meeting and Flag Raising.

MR. EDITOR:—The importance of the approaching election is being earnestly and deeply felt in this section. One of the largest initiatory meetings held here since the war for any purpose, convened here to-day in response to the recent call of the State Executive Committee to form Tilden and Vance clubs. But a few hours canvass brought together this large and enthusiastic assemblage, and formed a club with forty-five members to commence with. The tone of the meeting was for active thorough work; no lukewormness lurked in its deliberations, no timidity pervaded its members, and no one thought at a meeting merely for form's sake, but every member pledged himself to a strict performance of the duties we are soon to mention. We have never witnessed a more compact and thorough organization of a club; the people seem to profit by the example of their enemy in lessons of organization and work.

The officers are gentlemen of ability and courage, and will surely perform every duty devolving upon them. But hear the duties of the Executive Committee as taken from the constitution of the Club:

"Article 7. It shall be the duty of the Executive committee 1st, to examine the registration books of the township and ascertain if all the qualified voters are duly registered; 2nd, if all are not registered, to obtain the registration of such as will vote for the candidates and measures supported by the club; 3d, to ascertain if those registered are actual *bona fide* residents of the township; 4th, to ascertain if any voter has registered more than once in the township where he resides, or in other townships in the county either under the same or different names; 5th, to ascertain if any registered voter is under twenty-one years of age, or, being foreign born, has been naturalized; 6th, to report the names of all registered persons who are dead or who have removed from the township; 7th, to ascertain the declared or probable political opinion of each voter in the township; 8th, to take care that all doubtful, lukewarm and wavering voters are properly approached by judicious and capable persons and the issues of the campaign explained; 9th, to attend to the careful selection and distribution of documents; 10th, to appoint challengers for the day of election; 11th, to enquire and ascrtain the character and strength of any local influences, and to use all fair and just means to remove or modify such as are hostile; 12th, by all legal means to aid the challengers on election day in preventing fraud, intimidation and illegality in voting; 13th, to appoint persons that will certainly convey the sick, disabled and lukewarm to the polls." Were it not for trespassing on your space we would like to give all this admirable and energetic constitution.

With the duty of every officer and member well defined, and with rules for the execution of every duty, it would aid other clubs in their organization.

Such is the adoption of the Tilden-Vance Club of Lincoln township, Pender county, and such it will execute to the very letter during the whole campaign.

A resolution was adopted asking the co-operation of every township in the county in one united effort to save the county in the coming election.

On a fair count there is a majority white voters in Pender, and by strict discipline and prudent management the Radical majority, which in a fair election is not over one hundred, may be overcome. It has been ascertained that on an average eighteen votes in each township in the county failed to vote at the last election, add to this the illegal votes of the Radicals by colonization, &c., and we can easily account why the county is cursed with Radical rulers. Without exageration we say the people of Pender can save themselves and property from the burdens of a negro board of commissioners and worse rulers if they will turn out *now* and do their duty. After the incubus of Radicalism shall have been fastened upon us it will be too late to complain of its oppressiveness. Now, *now* is the time for active, unceasing work.

The club has secured rooms for its regular meetings once every two weeks. The next meeting will be on Saturday, July 22nd, at 9 o'clock a. m. The club has procured a large eight-foot Tilden and Vance flag, and great will be the enthusiasm when every democrat in Lincoln township assembles at this general mass meeting on the 22d inst., to raise it one hundred feet in the air as an evidence of our zeal and interest in the campaign.

SECRETARY.

Pamlico County—The Agricultural Eldorado.

DEAR JOURNAL:—It has been my exceeding good fortune to visit the finest agricultural section my eyes ever beheld, and I think it is nothing but proper that I should tell your readers something about it.

On the 4th of July I left the good city of Newbern, where I had been the guest of Mr. S. R. Street, of the Gaston House, (altogether one of the best hotels in North Carolina, with one of the cleverest landlords) with a party of gentlemen, bound for the little village of Stonewall, in Pamlico county. A drive of about two hours over the best natural road I ever saw, brought us to Stonewall, seventeen miles distant from the eastern bank of the Neuse.

I had heard much of the Bay river lands, and had listened with much incredibility to the reports of crops raised in that section. I knew that it was a good fish country as well, and supposed its people had very naturally learned some "fish stories" and applied them, with easy changes, to their lands and crops. Besides I had in very early days been quite familiar with the Mississippi and Yazoo bottom lands, and of course there was nothing in North Carolina equal to them, and these famous lands must only be good when compared to others in this State.

The ride, I must confess, only confirmed me in these opinions. There are no very good lands just opposite Newbern, and when we come to the sand ridge which divides the Neuse and Bay River sections, my heart actually sunk within me with my great disappointment. So that when I reached the neighborhood of Stonewall I was less prepared to realize the full confirmation of all and more than all I had heard, for I must acknowledge that not one-half had been told me.

On all sides my eyes fell upon the finest lands and the best crops I had ever seen. I drove rapidly on to the village, and for several hours saw nothing more of the lands. A political meeting had brought together several hundred of the citizens of the county, who formed as intelligent and enthusiastic an assemblage as I had ever seen collected together. The patience with which they listened to the speakers, the quiet but determined earnestness which they evinced, spoke even louder of the healthy condition of political feeling than did the magnificent majorities which they gave Major Yeates for Congress, and Mr. Shepherd for Convention, at the only two elections in which they have voted separately.

After the mass meeting had adjourned, and it was a magnificent affair, but, dear JOURNAL, it was not of that I intended to write, and we had enjoyed the bountiful hospitalities of sheriff Cahoon, we being the guests of his interesting family, Col. Kenan and myself had the pleasure of visiting some of the plantations in the immediate vicinity, and what I actually saw was more difficult to believe than what had been previously told me. As I entered the long lane which divided the plantations, and looked at the land and the crops, and the forests in the distance, I could well imagine I was in the Mississippi bottom, except that the gum and poplar here would be supplied by cotton wood there. And such gum trees I never saw before.

The land is black, with a clay subsoil, underlaid with marl. I was forcibly reminded, as I looked at these rich lands, of an expression of a kinsman, long since dead, when he would follow the plows as they turned up the rich soil of his Honey Island lands on the Yazoo. "Joe," he would say, "it looks good enough to spread upon biscuits and eat it." But when I remembered that those lands were subject to repeated and disastrous overflows, and frequent visits from the army worms, that the roads are almost impassable, that market was distant and transportation expensive, that everything had to be purchased for the support of farm hands at very high prices, and above all that there it was very unhealthy, the contrast to those lands and to this section was very striking.

Here there is no overflow. The lands are high and easily and cheaply drained into the creeks which flow into the rivers. I was struck with an expression which I frequently heard used of "going *up* into the swamp," when speaking of their farms, and upon inquiry I learned as well as the ditches plainly showed, that the swamp lands were actually *higher* than the sandy pine land upon which Stonewall is built. No crops have been lost or injured by the ravages of worms. The roads are as good as the Virginia and Kentucky turnpikes. Steamers from Newbern and Norfolk make weekly visits, to say nothing of sailing crafts, and every farmer can ship from his own barn and gin house directly upon their decks. Everything needed can be raised in abundance, and the finest fish and oysters fill the neighboring rivers and sounds. And, too, the health of the section is good, only the milder diseases of the lower country being known here. And I was told that those families who drank cistern water had little or none of the diseases which prevail in a miasmatic section, a fact worthy the consideration of the medical faculty, whether we drink as much or more miasma than we breathe. The gathering of quite one-third of the white voters of the county showed a hardy, healthy population, brimfull of energy and enterprise.

The particular belt of country of which these lands are a part, all of which are equal to those in fertility, extend for twenty miles from South Creek on the East, across Bay River to the Neuse on the West, a distance of sixteen miles, Bay River dividing it in half. I learn that beyond South Creek to Blount's Creek and the Tar River in Beaufort county the lands are equally fertile, and down the peninsular to the Sound opposite Hyde county also. In 1860 but fifteen bales of cotton were raised in the territory which now forms the county of Pamlico. Last year one thousand bales were shipped from the little village of Stonewall alone. I was told that an average of a bale of 450 pounds for every acre planted was shipped from the county for several years past, which, when we consider how indifferently some plantations are cultivated, and how much is lost by the unreliability of labor, is certainly equal to the productions upon the best lands in the South. And then it must be recollected that this is done without the use of fertilizers and with insufficient labor.

The cotton and corn crops just now look magnificent, certainly as good if not better than I ever saw at this season of the year. A field of red clover was as good as any I had seen in Virginia, Maryland or Kentucky, while the oats, sweet potatoes and grasses were of the very best. There was not as much attention paid to the raising of fruit as there should be, but a few apple and pear trees, of superior varieties, indicated what could be done if proper pains were taken. Figs and grapes are very fine and abundant. There is comparatively a small portion of the lands cleared, the largest plantation of cultivated land being that of Dr. Redding, consisting of six hundred acres. It is in fact a new county and its development is in its infancy, although there are fields which have been cleared for more than a century, and produce to-day as well as the new lands. Indeed I see no drawback to this section, and I believe I have seen in it the agricultural Eldorado of the South. The people are more prosperous than any class of farmers. I have seen of late years, and by investing their money in the clearing of land and the general improvement of their plantations, give evidence of the faith they have in the virtue of their soil and the healthfulness of their climate.

While all whom we met were most kind to us, our party are under especial obligations to the Messrs. Cahoon, father and son, the Messrs. Byan, father and son, and to Captain J. A. Lane, for the generous hospitality with which we were entertained. E.

Sanitary Condition of the City.

TO EDITOR JOURNAL:—I beg leave to call to your attention the present sanitary condition of Wilmington, and trust that you will call the attention of the proper authorities at once to the filthy condition of many portions of the city, both of streets and premises of citizens. Unless the utmost care and precaution is very speedily observed we may expect a sickly summer and fall. The heavy rains we have had, and the rapid growth of weeds and other vegetable matter will of itself produce food for disease. There are places both on this side of the Railroad and on the other where water has been standing until the smell is very disagreeable to passers by. Let the authorities at once take the necessary steps to put the city in a healthy condition. One place I can now mention what water is still standing and offensive, is just on the north side of Boney Bridge. Lots should be thoroughly examined by health officers and the complained of removed. The filth and slops that are emptied in back yards, and the intense hot sun upon it, must bring about disease, and now is the time to stop it if at all. WILMINGTON.

STATE NEWS.

IREDELL.—*From the Statesville Landmark:*

Somewhere between 1815 and 1825, Mr. Muschatt, a very eccentric but brilliant man, established the original "Statesville Male Academy." The building stood where the Presbyterian church now stands. It was torn down and moved to the lot Mr. David Wallace recently sold to the Baptist denomination of this place as a site for a church, and converted into a dwelling house. Richmond M. Pearson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and the late ex-Gov. Graham were students at Mr. Muschatt's school at the same time. Where the Landmark printing office now stands constituted the site of the first building in Statesville. It was owned by Mr. Robertson who came here direct from Ireland, and brought with him the first copper distillery ever brought into the county. Where Mr. Jamison now resides Mr. Robertson had his apple orchard. Mr. Muschatt's boys were in the habit of visiting Mr. Robertson's apple trees after sun down. Mr. R set a trap for the boys. He attached a small bell to a number of the best trees, so that the shaking of the tree would cause the bells to ring thus enable him to either catch or greatly alarm the boys. Judge Pearson, it is said, first discovered the trap. He promptly suggested a remedy. It was to procure a lot of briars, which were quite convenient, and place them on the door steps and in front of the steps. The idea worked a like a charm. The ringing of the bells brought Mr. Robertson to the door, but alas, in the hurry of the moment he neglected to put on his shoes. The briar patch was quietly removed from the door, and also the bells were removed from the trees. Mr. Robertson never relished the joke. He never believed that young Graham was in the crowd." He saddled the whole blame on "that devlish young Pearson"—so the tradition goes. Alluding to this incident recently Judge Pearson said that Gov. Graham was not in the crowd that stole the apples, but he ate of the apples very heartily after they were carried to the room.

CHARLOTTE—*From the Observer:*

—It is said in the lower end of this district that R. M. Norment, of Robeson, wishes to run against Col. Walter L. Steele for Congress. If he does he can no doubt have a clear field so far as the Republicans are concerned, as none of the balance of them want to be sacrificed. Gen. Barringer has told Col. Steele that he will not be a candidate, and it is certain Col. Dockery will not; he has too often felt the steel of our nominee's blade to get in the way of feeling it again. So Norment can walk into the slaughter-pen without opposition.

—It turns out that, as we suggested probable, Don Carlos and suit, were the party of Mexicans and Spaniards who passed through this city last Friday morning, *en route* for the Centennial. The Dispatch says that Don Carlos stopped in Richmond Friday afternoon and visited the principal points of interest. He also visited Gov. Kemper and Bishop Gibbons. The following were the members of the party: Don Carlos de Bourbon, ex-King of Spain, Count Prince de Leon, General Mortinez Velazco, and Viscount de Mrnserrat, of his staff, and J. de Ceavantes, J. Rivas, M. Esquino, Spanish merchants, residents of Mexico.

Rev. A. E. Wingard, of South Carolina, has accepted the call which was extended him some time ago, to take pastoral charge of St. Mark's Lutheran Church, of this city. He is expected to arrive here the latter part of this month, and assume the duties of his sacred office about the first of August. The church has suffered somewhat through its want of a pastor for so long past, and the congregation is to be congratulated that, after so many disappointments and discouragements, it is to be called together again, with a shepherd to keep it together in future.

RALEIGH—*From the News:*

—The first organized Sunday School at the Penitentiary was taught last Sunday. There were seven classes, with an average of twenty-five to a class. Capt. S. D Waitt, the insurance man, teaches a class of 12 women. Governor Holden teaches the white men. The remaining teachers are Messrs. Taylor, Whiting, Harris, Evans, Armstrong, McPheeters, Bain and others. Col. J. M. Heck accepted as Assistant Superintendent. Mr. Howell, the Sunday School Missionary, was present, and says he thanked God so much of the Holy Ghost was in that room.

From the Sentinel:

—The parties arrested for complicity in the Jenus infant murder were before Judge Watts yesterday on *habeas corpus*, and after examination of several witnesses no evidence of murder being found against them, they were dismissed. Granny Capps and Marina were paid eight dollars a month by Mary Jeans to take care of her child and she had even paid them one month in advance. The mother was affectionate towards the child and frequently visited and nursed it. The killing was evidently an accident, arising from the mother bringing a bottle of laudanum without telling the negroes what it was, but told them to give it to the child to check its bowels. The negroes supposed it a syrup of some sort and gave the child a spoonful, and hence its new made grave. The cap of murder didn't fit the Cappes, and they were discharged amid a camp meeting of shouts from the negroes.

—The Centennial flag was sent to the express office yesterday morning by Mrs. Kemp P. Battle and shipped to Professor Kerr at Philadelphia. The express company billed it from the ladies of North Carolina, and shipped it free.

GRANVILLE—*From the Oxford Torchlight:*

Friday last a colored boy about 12 or 13 years of age, while bathing in Burwell mill pond, near Sandy Fork, ventured too far out and was drowned. Boys should be careful.

—As we go to press we learn that a day or two ago two colored men were killed by the caving in of a well on he plantation of Dr. White, near Wilton in this county. The men were walling the well when it caved in and crushed them both to death.

Gov. Hayes Accepts the Situation

CINCINNATI, July 9.

The following is the letter of Gov. Hayes accepting the republican nomination for the Presidency:

"I do not deem it necessary to enter upon any extended examination of the declaration of principles made by the convention. The resolutions are in accord with my views, and I heartily concur in the principles they announce. In several of the resolutions, however, questions are considered which are of such importance that I deem it proper to briefly express my convictions in regard to them. The fifth resolution adopted by the convention is of paramount interest. More than forty years ago a system of making appointments to office grew up based upon the maxim, 'To the victors belong the spoils.' The old rule, the true rule, that honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only real qualifications for office, and that there is no other claim, gave place to the idea that party services were to be cheerfully considered. All parties in practice have adopted this system. It has been essentially modified since its introduction. It has not, however, been improved. At first the President either directly or through the heads of departments, made all the appointments; but gradually the appointing power, in many cases, passed into the control of members of Congress. The offices in these cases have become not merely rewards for party service, but rewards for services to party leaders. This system destroys the independence of the separate departments of the government, and it tends directly to extravagance and official incapacity. It is a temptation to dishonesty; it hinders and impairs that careful supervision and accountability by which alone faithful and efficient public service can be secured. It obstructs the prompt removal and sure punishment of the unworthy. In every way it degrades the civil service, and the character of the government. It is felt, I am confident, by a large majority of the members of Congress to be an intolerable burden, and an unwarrantable hindrance to the proper discharge of their legitimate duties. It ought to be abolished. The reform should be thorough, radical and complete. We should return to the principles and practice of the founders of the government; supplying by legislation, when needed, that which was formerly established by custom. They neither expected nor desired from the public any partisan service. They meant that public officers should owe their whole service to the government and to the people. They meant that the officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained untarnished and the performance of his duties satisfactory. If elected I shall conduct the administration of the government upon these principles, and all constitutional powers vested in the executive will be employed to establish this reform.

The declaration of principles by the Cincinnati convention makes no announcement in favor of a single presidential term. I do not assume to add to that declaration, but, believing that the restoration of the civil service to the system established by Washinton, and followed by the early Presidents, can be best accomplished by an executive who is under no temptation to use the patronage of his office to promote his own re-election, I desire to perform what I regard as duty in stating now my inflexible purpose, if elected, not to be a candidate for election to a second term. On the currency question I have frequently expressed my views in public, and I stand by my record on this subject. I regard all the laws of the United States relating to the payment of the public indebtedness, the legal tender notes included, as constituting a pledge and moral obligation of the government, which must in good faith be kept. It is my conviction that the feeling of uncertainty inseparable from an irredeemable paper currency, with its fluctuations of values, is one of the great obstacles to a revival of confidence and business and to a return of prosperity. That uncertainty can be ended in but one way—the resumption of specie payments. But the longer the instability connected with our present money system is permitted to continue the greater will be the injury inflicted upon our economical interests, and all classes of society. If elected I shall approve every appropriate measure to accomplish the desired end, and shall oppose any step backward.

The resolution with respect to the public school system is one which should receive the hearty support of the American people. Agitation upon this subject is to be apprehended until by a constitutional amendment the schools are placed beyond all danger of sectarian control or interference. The Republican party is pledged to such an amendment. The resolution of the convention on the subject of the permanent pacification of the country and the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their constitutional rights is timely and of great importance. The condition of the Southern States attracts attention, and commands the sympathy of the people of the whole Union in their progressive recovery from the effects of the war. Their first necessity is an intelligent and honest administration of government, which will protect all classes of citizens in all their political and private rights. What the South most needs is "peace," and peace depends upon the supremacy of law.

There will be no enduring peace if the constitutional rights of any portion of the people are habitually disregarded. A division of political parties, resting merely upon distinctions of race, or upon sectional lines is always unfortunate, and may be disastrous. The welfare of the South, alike with that of every other part of the country, depends upon the attraction it can offer to labor, to immigration and to capital, but laborers will not go, and capital will not be ventured, where the Constitution and the laws are set at defiance, and detraction, apprehension and alarm take the place of peace loving and peace abiding, social life. All parts of the constitution are sacred and must be sacredly observed, the parts that are new no less than the parts that are old. The moral and material prosperity of the Southern States can be most effectually advanced by a hearty and generous recognition of the rights of all by all, a recognition without a reserve or exception. With such a recognition fully accorded it will be practicable to promote by the influence of all legitimate agencies of the general government, the efforts of the people of those states to obtain for themselves the blessing of honest and capable local government. If elected I shall consider it not only my duty, but it will be my ardent desire to labor for the attainment of this end. Let me assure my countrymen of the southern states, that if I shall be charged with the duty of organizing an administration, it will be one which will regard and cherish their truest interests—the interests of the white and of the colored people both and equally, and which will put forth its best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will wipe out forever the distinction between the North and South in our common country.

With a civil service organized upon a system which will secure purity, experience, efficiency and economy, a strict regard for the public welfare solely in appointments, and speedy, thorough and unsparing prosecution and punishment of all public officers who betray official trust; with a sound currency; with education unsectarian and free to all; with simplicity and frugality in public and private affairs, and with a fraternal spirit of harmony pervading the people of all sections and classes, we may reasonably hope that the second century of our existence as a nation will, by the blessing of God, be pre-eminent as an era of good feeling and a period of progress, prosperity and happiness.

Very respectfully, your fellow citizen,
R. B. HAYES.

Vance in Montgomery and Stanly

The Charlotte Observer says:

Capt. J. M. Wright, who has recently been with Gov. Vance on his travels, writes to Messrs. Brem, Brown & Co., the firm with which he is connected, an interesting account of the Governor's recent trip through Stanley and Montgomery. Capt. Wright concludes his letter: "Vance will carry Montgomery by this visit alone. I never saw such enthusiasm in all my life. We came back to Albemarle to stay all night, and here we found a great gathering of the people. The bell was rung and Gov. Vance called out. He responded, speaking to a large crowd for the space of an hour and a half."

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 12—Noon.—Tyner has been confirmed Postmaster General.

James S. Wilson treasurer of the District of Columbia, is a defaulter to the amount of several thousand dollars and has disappeared.

The House recommitted the bill opening the Black Hills to settlement.

The river and harbor bill as reported to the Senate, reduces appropriations for the Southern States about twenty-five per cent., for other States about twelve per cent. It adds for new improvements $732,000 for the Northern States and $255,000 for the Southern States.

WASHINGTON, July 12—Night.—HOUSE.—The elections committee reported Darrall from Louisiana entitled to a seat. Adopted.

The bill to prevent overloading of vessels carrying freight and passengers was referred.

Atkins of Tennessee offered a resolution reciting that there was a military commission appointed by a special order issued from "Post Bethal, Department of Tennessee," in 1862 to investigate the amount of damage done by the rebel raid on Henderson station, and that a large amount of money was collected from the citizens to reimburse the government, and directing the committee on expenditures in the War Department to ascertain the amount collected and from whom and to what use it has been applied. Adopted.

The bill appropriating two hundred thousand dollars for the construction of military posts on the Mussel Shell and Yellowstone rivers was passed.

Hewitt of New York, from the committee on foreign affairs, reports back the resolution declaring the action of Robt. C. Schenck, while United States Minister at the Court of St. James, in becoming a director of the Emma Silva Mining Company and his operations in connection with the shares of the said company and the venders thereof, as ill advised, unfortunate, and incompatible with the duties of his position. Adopted without discussion or division.

The bill for the protection of the Rio Grande frontier, was, without action, discussed to adjournment.

SENATE.—The chairman laid before the Senate the House bill to amend the Pacific railroad act's. It provides for a sinking fund. There was a spirited contest over its reference, West insisting that it should go to the committee on railroads and Edmunds that it should go to the judiciary committee. Mr. Edmunds argued that the bills already reported by the committee on railroads were prepared by the railroad companies or suggested by them and were not to become operative until accepted by a vote of the board of directors. The question of reference went over.

The impeachment prosecution closed its evidence, except that of Mr. Evans, and the defence commenced examining witnesses as to Belknap's good character. Gen. Hancock was called but it was announced that he was too sick to attend to-day. The court and Senate then adjourned.

The river and harbor bill as amended by the Senate shows the following stricken out: $2,400 for the Ocoquon River, Va., $3,000 for Acquia Creek, Va., $1,000 for Nomoni Creek, Va., $4,000 for Acotruck Creek, Va., $15,000, French Broad, $25,000, Pamlico River, N. C., $12,000, Clinch River, Tennessee, $10,000, Hiawassee, Tennessee, $10,000, Powell, Va. and Tennessee $30,000, Cypress Bayon, Texas, $60,000, Sabine Pass River and Bay $12,000, Trusty River, Texas, $4,000, Matagudа Bay, $10,000, approaches to Rockport and Corpus Christi harbors, $13,250, Tombigbee, Alabama, $3,000, Mackey's Ferry, N. C., $10,000, Pascagoula Bay, Miss., $3,000, Perquimons River, N. C., $5,000, Ocmulgee River, Ga., $5,000, Port of Darien, Ga., $25,000, New River, Va., $1,000, Maltapony River, Va., $6,000, Pamunkey River, Va., $15,000, Warrior, Tombigbee and Alabama, $5,000, Chattawatchie River, $5,000, Apalachicola $10,000, Pass of Brazos Santago, $15,000, French Broad, Tennessee, $25,000, Big Sandy, West Va.

In the Israelite convention prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Sanfield of Memphis. Mr. Mayer made a spirited address. Reports of various committees were presented and adopted. A recess was then taken during which all the members and many ladies visited the President. Senoir Wolf introduced them as citizens of the United States engaged in the good cause of education. The President wished them success in their undertaking. The afternoon session was occupied by routine business, the convention visiting Mount Vernon this evening.

The President has approved the following: The act punishing the mailing of obscene literature and lottery circulars, the postoffice appropriation bill, the bill to provide for the imprisonment and transportation of United States prisoners, to exempt vessels navigating the Mississippi and its tributaries above New Orleans from entrances and clearances.

Petitions for pardon have been sent to the President and the Attorney General in favor of the prisoners convicted in New Orleans of illicit distilling. The petitions in behalf of John Henderson of New Orleans were most numerous. Pardons were refused in all cases. The only clemency is in the case of Edwin Fehrnback, whose sentence is commuted from thirteen months in the penitentiary to two months in the county jail. His fine of $1,000 holds against him.

The Turkish minister has received the following dispatch from his government: "The Servians attacked the battery of Eski Kilise belonging to the fortifications of Yeni and Bayse and were repulsed and routed after a two hours engagement. They left on the battle field more than five hundred dead, a large number of wounded and a large quantity of rifles and giberns. Our artillery broke in pieces the cannon which the enemy had placed on the eminence opposite our battery. At the engagement which took place at Sinitz our troops completely defeated the Servians and captured by assault their entrenchments, ammunition, arms, artillery and everything. The Servians lost many wounded men."

The statement that Gov. Stearns of Florida had withdrawn from the gubernatorial race in favor of Senator Conover is authoritatively denied.

The President, Cameron and Gen. Sherman were in consultation to-day.

Hamlin presented Blaine's credentials in the Senate to-day.

Mr. Kerr will not return to Washington during the present session.

Sheridan telegraphs Sherman that he expects to hear from Crook to-day. Sherman says he has no apprehension for Crook's safety.

Deputy Commissioner Rogers is acting commissioner of internal revenue.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKETS

DAILY JOURNAL OFFICE,
THURSDAY, July 6.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market steady at 27 cents per gallon. Sales of 350 casks at quotations.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 25 for strained and $1 30 for good strained. Sales of 800 bbls good strained at $1 30 and 33 do No 1 at $2 00.

TAR—Market firm at $1 60. No sales to report.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1876.

THE CANBY CONSTITUTION—WHO MADE IT AND HOW!

The Constitution under which we live, was the work of the Convention of 1868. That Convention was composed very largely of ignorant men, very largely of corrupt men, who were controlled by strangers in our State and unknown to our people save as the representatives of their conquerors in a long bloody and disastrous war. It would indeed have been well nigh miraculous had the Constitution framed by that body been adapted to the wants and condition of the people of North Carolina for the simple reason that the men who composed it neither knew nor cared what those wants might be.

Nor was the mode in which the pretended ratification of the Constitution was accomplished, calculated to sugar-coat the bitter pill. Change everywhere and in everything was the order of the day. Our entire system of government was overthrown. Power was taken from the many and given to the few; was taken from the people and given to the office holders. The people were made subordinate and their rulers were made supreme. In all things the servant was put above the master. The white race was subjected to the rule of the black race. Thousands and thousands of our best white citizens were disfranchised and kept away from the polls while vast hordes of ignorant excited negroes were permitted to crowd to them, breathing threats of vengeance against their late owners. Watchful bayonets and ready swords were every where gleaming. Federal officers every where stood ready to give the word to Federal soldiers to force with cannon and with cavalry, with bullet and with bayonet, upon a disarmed and subjugated people, a constitution at once infamous in its origin and ruinous in its operation.

Nor was the man who did all these things a man to be loved by by us. Canby, General Edward Canby, then military lord and master over our State, was a General in the victorious Federal army, the army that pillaged and plundered our people and laid waste our country, that had burned our cities and ravaged our women and murdered our men. This man from his residence in South Carolina gave orders for the arrest and trial by military tribunal of citizens of North Carolina; appointed and removed at will, and merely by an ordinary telegram, even the very highest officials of our State, our very Governors indeed; by military order he held the civil officers of counties "responsible" to himself for the discharge of their duties; opened and closed at will our citizens' places of business, and permitted and forbade traffic at will; at will he opened and closed the ballot-box to our citizens; convened conventions at will and seated and unseated members thereof; appropriated by military order the money of the people in their own State Treasury and levied and collected taxes as to him might seem best. Such was the body that framed and such was the man and such was the power, that forced upon us the infamous Constitution under which we live.

It would have been well-nigh miraculous, we say, had it been suited to the wants of the people of North Carolina. That it must be changed materially, is now no longer an open question.

A friend writing us from Lincolnton under date of the 4th, says the Radical officeholders in that county, interspersed with a goodly number of negroes, had a meeting on that day. The principal feature of the occasion was the speech of Mr. W. W. Jenkins, the new Postmaster at Charlotte, whose appointment has caused so much division in his party in that section. Mr. Jenkins was one of "Kirk's men," a Lieutenant, we believe. Mr. Jenkins was unaccustomed to speaking except the flippant speech of a rude soldier, but then he was the son of his father, and that in the speaker's estimation was something to be proud of, for "Treasurer Dave" is a man of parts in his native county of Lincoln.

The young gentleman, who as we have said, was one of "Kirk's lambs," was in favor of Settle, Dockery and Blow-Your-Horn Billy Smith and thinks ZEB. had better have a large millstone hung around his neck and with it be thrown into the sea than meet "Peru" Tom Settle.

We print this for the especial benefit of "My son Oliver" Dockery to let him know the Jenkinses are "agin him." "Peru" Tom has the inside track. By the way, however, they say that "My son Oliver" will make it lively and warm for "Peru" Tom before he gets the Radical nomination for Governor in spite of "Treasurer Dave."

From every portion of the State from which we have intelligence the report is favorable to the success of our cause. The determination that is everywhere apparent to organize thoroughly and work systematically is an assurance of victory. A correspondent writing from Beaufort under date of July 5th, says:

We are already organizing and preparing for the great work before us. We have organized a Tilden and Vance club which will soon embrace every democrat in the township. We are entering upon this campaign with a lively zeal and every one seems to be imbued with a spirit of determination to do his duty and his whole duty. No effort will be spared to insure the full vote for our State and National ticket. Our club, of which I have the honor of being president, will meet every Tuesday night and I assure you much good will result therefrom. Carteret will not be ashamed of her vote in November, for I am confident she will give a larger democratic majority than at any time since she redeemed herself from radical rule.

[From the Democratic State Platform.]

Resolved, That we earnestly and cordially recommend the adoption by the people of the amendments to the Constitution proposed by the convention of 1875 and thus largely reduce the expenditures of our State and county governments and simplify their administration, so that we may be enabled to establish a thorough and enlarged system of public schools for the benefit of all the citizens of the State.

TO WORK! TO WORK!

Now that the Fourth of July has passed and now that our State and National tickets are both in the field it is about time for us to get ready to go to work to elect them. We had a splendid send-off in VANCE and JARVIS and when TILDEN and HENDRICKS were added to the team we got strength to overcome every obstacle in our path. But strength does no good unless it is used. Nor can it be used to advantage unless we all pull together. And we will not all pull together unless there is thorough organization in the party and now is the time to bring it about. That is the work to do now.

The plan of organization of the Conservative Democratic party is a simple one. In general terms there is a State Executive Committee, a Congressional District Executive Committee, a County Executive Committee and a Township Executive Committee.

The State Executive Committee is appointed by the State Convention once in four years. The Congressional District Convention is appointed by the Congressional District Convention every two years. The County Executive Committee is appointed by the County Convention every two years, and the Township Executive Committee is appointed by the members of the party in the primary meetings in their respective townships. In case, however, none such shall be appointed the County Executive Committee is authorized to make suitable appointments.

It will be seen from this that the Township Executive Committees constitute the basis of our organization, and that upon the efficiency of their members depends the efficiency of the whole system.

The working of this machinery is easy and simple, and can be understood at a glance. If there are documents to be circulated from Raleigh the proportion for each Congressional District will be sent to the Congressional Executive Committee, by them distributed to the several County Executive Committees who in turn will divide them cut among the township Executive Committees from whom they will at once pass into the hands of the people.

If it shall be desired, as it will be desired from time to time during the campaign, to know how the popular pulse beats in the State it will be very easy to ascertain the fact if we have efficient Township Executive Committees. They would report to the County Executive Committee and the County committee to the Congressional Committee and that Committee to the State Committee, so that the party authorities at Raleigh would have upon record a report from every neighborhood throughout the entire State.

This is the kind of organization that is necessary to success. Let us go to work then and see to it that the very best men in the party in each township are put upon the Township Executive Committees, men who will work actively and constantly, men who will never permit a neighbor to pass without urging upon him the importance of every man doing his whole duty in this campaign, men who will keep a sharp lookout for frauds and fraudulent voters, men who will make ample provisions and in due time for carrying lame and sick and indifferent voters to the polls on election day. These are the sort of men the party wants and must have as members of their Township Executive Committees.

Let us get to work brethren and organize thoroughly from the bottom to the top. No man may shirk in this fight.

IS THE MONEY WORTH SAVING.

If the amendments shall be ratified there will be three judges instead of five on the Supreme Court Bench—a saving of five thousand dollars a year in clean cash. If the amendments shall be ratified there will be only nine judges on the Superior Court Bench instead of twelve—a saving of seven thousand five hundred dollars a year. These two changes alone will save the people twelve thousand dollars a year in cash! Is it worth saving these hard times? Let the people answer in November. Twelve thousand five hundred dollars a year in cash saved by the amendments. Think of it ye tax ridden people!

If the amendments shall be ratified a regular session of the Legislature cannot but cost $60,000 for pay of its members. Heretofore the average cost of regular sessions under the Canby Constitution has been over $100,000. Is $60,000 in the cost of a single session of the Legislature worth saving these hard times?

ONE OUT OF EIGHTY THOUSAND

The New York *Sun* says:

The Republicans propose to elect Hayes President in place of Grant. The whole number of public officers is estimated to be eighty thousand. One is to be changed, and seventy-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine left in. One drop in the pail of sour milk is to be changed; will that make the whole pail sweet?

Whereas, if Tilden is elected, the great majority of the public officers will stand not upon the order of their going, but go at once. This would be civil service reform in earnest; not a reform of one-eighty-thousandth part, but a reform of the whole body.

This view of the matter makes it very plain how electors who want to give their support to reform should vote. Those who desire one-eighty-thousandth part of the reform can vote for Hayes; while those who are for entire reform will vote far Tilden.

TILDEN'S CHURCH.

Within the last month it has been asked over and over again to what church Mr. Tilden belonged. We have the satisfaction this morning of giving from the New York *Sun* the desired information for the benefit of those curious in such matters:

"We yesterday received several letters asking what is Governor Tilden's religion, and we tell our correspondents and the rest of mankind that it is the Christian religion; that he is of the Presbyterian denomination, and that he has given proof of the sincerity of his faith by enforcing in the performance of his official duties that divine commandment *Thou shalt not steal.*"

A Tilden and Vance Club numbering over fifty members was organized at Durham on Thursday night of last week.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED.

We learn from the Charlotte *Observer* that the good people of Cabarrus had a grand reunion at Concord last Monday. The information that Gov. Vance and Col. Steele would speak there on that day had been very generally circulated and brought together an immense gathering of the people. As soon as the Grand Jury had been sworn and received the charge of the Judge, the Court adjourned and the vast assemblage organized itself into a grand ratification meeting.

The *Observer* says:

Gov. Vance perhaps never made a more effective speech. It was such a one as to awake the people to their duty to their country. It was interspersed with well told and applicable anecdotes, and evidently made a deep impression on the vast crowd, which cheered the Governor to the echo, time after time, during and at the close of his speech. It was a powerful arraignment of the Republican party, and deserves to be published, word for word, and circulated in every nook and corner of the State.

When Gov. Vance had finished, Col. Steele was introduced and made a capital speech. He made a fine impression as was evidenced by the close attention paid him. We cannot possibly give up more space at present, but will give an abstract of it in our next.

It was a great day for the Conservative people of Cabarrus. The candidates did a good day's work for themselves and their cause, and it was a glorious privilege to be there.

Our friends in Wake too are stirring and held a glorious ratification meeting in Raleigh on the same day with our Cabarrus friends. The *Sentinel* says:

Monday night the democrats of this city and the vicinity, under the auspices of the Tilden and Vance Club, had a rousing rally at Metropolitan hall, to ratify the nominations recently made at St. Louis. The meeting was called to order and presided over by W. H. Bledsoe, the efficient president of the club.

Hon. D. G. Fowle, in response to a loud and persistent demand, addressed the meeting in a short but stirring speech. The issues involved in the present contest were briefly but concisely presented. He concluded by introducing to the audience Col. Jno. A. Gilmer, of Greensboro, who was greeted with round after round of applause. Col. Gilmer made a capital speech. He was followed by Mr. Scott, of the same place, and by Mr. F. H. Busbee, Maj. Seaton Gales and Gen. W. R. Cox, of this city, in addresses short but full of pith and point. The latter gentleman announced that he was in receipt of a letter from Hon. Z. B. Vance, stating that he would in a short time open the campaign in this city under the auspices of the Tilden and Vance Club.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Commenting upon the announcement that Messrs. JARVIS, ENGELHARD and KERNAN will speak at Currituck Court House on next Saturday, the Norfolk *Virginian* expresses the opinion that there will be a lively time in the Old North State from this date until election. It thinks all the signs point to a complete and overwhelming Democratic victory and commends our example to the consideration of the good people of the Old Dominion. It says:

We presume that, having once put foot in stirrup, they will move steadily on in the good work, until the battle shall be fought and the victory won. The gallant and indomitable Vance will doubtless be heard all over the State; and woe betide the luckless knight who may encounter his stirring eloquence, his withering sarcasm and his irresistible wit! With a leader like Vance, and with such lieutenants as Jarvis and Kenan and Engelhard, we expect to witness a most vigorous campaign in our neighboring sister State. The canvass will be hot and lively; and from the impetus that the able and dashing leaders of the party will give to the general democratic sentiments, we confidently predict that the State will be swept as with a whirlwind and that the democracy will prove victorious in the approaching election by a majority unprecedented in the annals of the State since the war.

We rejoice at the political prospect in North Carolina. We recognize unmistakable omens of success in the pluck and zeal with which her Democracy have launched out into the canvass. They have buckled on their armor at the first word of command, and have dashed into the fight like men determined to win a brilliant victory.

While we admire the promptness and energy of our friends in North Carolina, we desire to commend their example to the imitation of our own people. Let us profit by it. Is it not time that we too were moving? Have we not a great work to do? and is it not time that we were "up and doing?"

Let us sound the tocsin. Let us have a grand ratification meeting to endorse our national ticket, and let us gird on our armor and march on to battle and to victory side by side with our brethren of North Carolina and the other Democratic States.

READING THE DECLARATION

In its description of the Fourth of July proceedings in Philadelphia, the *Times* of that city makes the following mention of the reading of the Declaration of Independance by Colonel Richard Henry Lee, of Clarke county, Va., and during the war judge advocate of one of the army corps of the Confederacy:

"A magnificent scene was presented after the reception of Oliver Wendell Holmes' centennial hymn by the introduction of Richard Henry Lee, the grandson of the champion of the Declaration—he who offered the resolution which more timid men hesitated to do, that the colonies "are and by right ought to be free and independent States." Mr. Lee is a smallish Virginia man of a trim figure, and a good solid head of good depth and breadth. He wore a small military mustache and a tuft of goatee. His complexion was well sun burnt and he had keen professional-looking features. As he arose, young, genteel, modest and manly, the audience arose with a cheer. But in another second General Hawley said that his honor, the mayor, would now bring forward the original Declaration of Independence. The large, burly figure of Mayor Stokley appeared, with the well known, faded parchment in a rosewood frame. Recognizing this pathetic, aged, revered document, the mighty audience sprang to an ecstacy of joy. The whole multitude arose and cheered for many minutes. Stokley held the dumb thing eloquent silently, and around him stood Mr. Lee, Vice President Ferry and General Hawley. The document was turned from side to side and to the rear, so that the thousands of people on the platform could also see it, and everywhere the roar of gratulation burst forth. Hawley seemed to catch the infection, and, waving his handkerchief called for nine cheers, leading the responses with his nervous arm. Man and boy, woman and child, responded, and the happiest occasion of the day passed off with a glow of universal pleasure."

Colonel Lee read the document clearly and distinctly, and its patriotic passages were loudly cheered.

[From the New York World.]

PRESIDENT GRANT AND THE PARTY PLATFORM.

The fifth plank of the Cincinnati platform specifies the conditions of a reformed and an efficient civil service under the Constitution" as the Philadelphia platform promised to the country under President Grant a reformed and an efficient civil service. In the removal of Yaryan, President Grant has violated the principles of one Convention as flatly as he has for four years broken the promises of the other.

Says the fifth plank of the platform: "Under the Constitution the President "and heads of departments are to "make nominations for office." The Constitution nowhere mentions heads of departments. If this plank means anything it means the sound principle that each chief is to name his subordinates and be held responsible for them. The President peremptorily removed Yaryan from an office over which the law gives him no control, and in which his superior officer says to him on retiring: "I part from you with sincere regret on private and public grounds. I have relied with unshaken confidence on your intelligence, judgment, zeal and strict integrity."

Says the fifth plank: "The Senate is to advise and consent to appointments * * * Senators should not dictate appointments to office." It was on the accusation of Senators Logan and Spencer that President Grant twice proposed Yaryan's removal; it was on Senatorial advice that he at last ordered the removal.

Says the fifth plank: "The invariable rule for appointments should have reference to the honesty, fidelity and capacity of appointees," and President Grant, in a fortnight after, removed Yaryan, to whom Bluford Wilson, President Grant's appointee, says: "There are few men in the public service of the same or even higher grade who could not be better spared."

Says the sixth plank of the Cincinnati platform: "We will hold all public officers to a rigid accountability "and engage that the prosecution and "punishment of all who betray official "trusts be speedy, thorough and unsparing;" and President Grant removes an officer, to whom one superior says, "in the purification of the "service, the discovery of frauds, the "punishment of wrong-doers, I have "ever found you in hearty co-operation "with myself, and I feel that the success of this bureau * * * is "largely due * * * to your official "action;" and another superior declares: "Five years' intimate associa"tion with you in a memorable cam"paign against whiskey rings and kin"dred rascalities, as well as against "those who have prostituted official "station * * * gives me a right "to bear witness to your ability, your "fidelity and your high courage."

"Not words are needed but acts, said the Fifth avenue address, and upon the words of the Cincinnati platform President Grant puts the gloss of action. Between words and acts the country should choose, and choosing, repudiate both.

BLADEN AND BRUNSWICK.

The importance of a thorough organization in this campaign cannot be overestimated. Victory or defeat in November next will depend upon how we dispose of this question of organization. This fact ought to be known and appreciated. But this is not the only fact necessary to be known and appreciated, for it is a fact that there can be no efficient organization without good active energetic men as members of the Township Executive committees. Has this matter been attended to? What say our friends in Bladen and Brunswick? Have you got good men in your Township Executive Committees, men who intend to keep a sharp lookout for the good of the party in their neighborhoods until after the elections? If not, see to it at once that there is a Township Executive committee in each Township.

Nor is there any time for delay. If we would get organized in time to do effective work we must begin now. If there is no Township Executive committee in any township let one be appointed at once and begin to report to the County Executive committee the condition of affairs. This is the way to do the work and now is the time. We might as well make up our minds first as well as last, that the campaign which we are entering will be no child's play.

A FINE PROMISE FOR THE UNIVERSITY—STUDENTS FROM THE SOUTH COMING.

[From the Raleigh News.]

A gentleman from Chapel Hill gives the news that several applications have been received from young men in the South to enter their names with the next session. This promises well. It shows the University at home again in the remembrances of her old students and whenever this starts, the prosperity she once had will soon be regained. President Battle to-day informed us that the number of applicants for next session is so far as large as ever known before the war and he would not compromise on any number less than one hundred and thirty for next session. We say to the Southern boys it's the same "Old Hill" and the landmarks are all there. Mrs. Thompson still keeps boarding house, and the hotel, and "the barn," and "Craig's Row" and "Robbin's Roost" in the Loader Building are all there. Wilse Swain, a son of old Dr. November, now rings the campus bell that calls the boys to Chapel, and Wilse goes about among the young men and shakes hands and introduces himself as a chip of the old block. Dave Moore's barber shop still stands in the same old place, right opposite the hotel, and is run by old Tom Kirby so well remembered as the Go-Steal-It-and-Come-Fetch-It who used to run errands for the boys. All aboard, for Chapel Hill; the good old days are coming back. The next session opens the 16th of this month.

Mormon officials are preaching in favor of abolishing the ceremony of marriage, even as performed according to mormon rites. The object is to prevent legislation against polygamy by Congress. It is claimed that, having abolished the marriage system the Mormons will have no wives, and could not be prohibited from voting and serving on juries. They would also be secure from punishment under the Poland bill of 1862, as they would not be living with these women as their wives or claiming them to be such.

DEATH OF REV. ALFRED J. MORRISON.

It is with much regret that we announce the untimely death of one who gave such brilliant promise of both eminence and usefulness. Mr. Morrison was quite young in years yet had lived long enough to show unmistakably what manner of man he was. Elected to the Legislature almost before he was by law eligible to a seat in that body, he at once took and all the while maintained a stand that would have done great honor to age and experience. His political career however was of brief duration. The call to the ministry was too strong for him long to resist, and he speedily devoted his life to the service of the Master. It was never our fortune to hear him in public on but one occasion and that, it is not now unpleasant to recall, was when he was making an earnest, able and eloquent appeal to the House of Representatives for amnesty and pardon for men who in times of grevious oppression and high excitement had done violence to the majesty of the law by taking into their own hands the inflictions of its penalties. Accidentally brought within the sound of his voice, we were held there by the ease, directness and logical method with which he presented his argument and by the eloquence and earnestness with which he enforced it. We marked him then as a rising man. Brilliant indeed was the future before him, to human eyes, when he abandoned all the honors and emoluments of political and professional life to become a laborer in the vineyard of the meek and lowly Jesus. Nor was it possible for us to restrain the feeling of regret that unbidden arose within us because North Carolina was about to lose from the active duties of patriotism the services of one so eminently fitted, to do her honor and credit. But the end has come and quickly and sadly too, and we can realize that God's ways are not as our ways. What was then regarded by so many as a great sacrifice will now in the light of to-day, be seen to be the crowning triumph of his pure and blameless life. It was not in sickness or in old age that he chose the good part but in youth and health and strength and just as a bright career of honor and fame was fully opened up to him. Verily it shall not be taken from him.

[From the Charlotte Observer.]

It is with sincere pain that we announce the death of Rev. Alfred J. Morrison, which took place yesterday morning, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee. The writer of this has been thrown with Mr. Morrison since his childhood, graduating with him in the same class, knew him well and intimately up to the time of his death. Apart from the void occasioned by the death of one with whom we were constantly associated throughout life, we feel that his death will be an irreparable loss not only to his family and friends, but a serious loss to christianity and the country at large. Gifted with rare attainments as a orator, and possessed of a quick and fertile intellect, we have long regarded him as one of the most brilliant and promising young men of the Southern States. His history is an interesting one and well known to many of our readers. When scarcely beyond his majority he was elected to the Legislature from Lincoln, his native county. A bright and glorious future opened before him in political life, but the call of his God was more important with him than all the prizes that earth with its ambitions and allurements could offer. He only remained in the Legislature a short while, handed in his resignation and went immediately and earnestly to the study of the ministry. After two years of hard study he obtained his license at the Union Theological Seminary, and spent a number of months as an evangelist in the extreme mountainous portion of this State, until he received a call from the Presbyterian church at Selma, Alabama. He accepted the call and had been preaching in Selma about six months when his throat became affected and he left for the Hot Springs in Arkansas, to obtain some relief. The waters failed to effect the desired cure, and on his return he was stricken down in the city of Memphis with a violent fever which ended the existence he had entered upon with so much promise and hope, and cut him down in the very bloom of manhood, and in the very beginning of his usefulness.

May the God of mercy bless and comfort his young wife and bereaved relatives in their affliction.

A clear showing of the ground upon which the deadlock between the two houses has been brought about is given in the following tabular statement, taken from the New York *Express*. It compares the amounts appropriated by the bills which are the subject of dispute with the estimates of the various departments and the amounts actually appropriated for the year just closed:

BILL	Estimates.	Appropriations for 1876-'77.	For 1875.
Milty Academy	$ 437,470	$ 364,640	$ 231,241
Pension	29,536,000	30,000,000	29,585,000
Diplomatic	1,530,485	1,351,285	922,847
Fortification	3,406,000	850,000	315,000
Legislative, etc	20,836,397	18,734,225	13,009,907
River and Harbor	14,391,100	6,634,517	5,873,850
Deficiency	2,722,471	4,736,680	671,486
Postoffice	37,939,895	37,526,361	33,739,100
Navy	20,871,666	17,011,206	12,432,855
Indian	5,387,795	5,300,554	3,979,602
Army	33,348,708	29,330,070	23,155,077
Sundry Civil	32,560,476	26,644,350	14,626,584
To'al	$203,468,865	$177,912,819	$138,497,358

Reduction from current appropriations	$39,421,961
Reduction from estimates	64,608,627

In every item except that of pensions, which is of course a fixed amount and beyond the control of the House, there has been a reduction. This is most noticeable in those departments which have been most tainted with the suspicion of jobbery. For example, the naval bill has been cut down some five millions, the Indian bill nearly two millions, while that fruitful source of corruption and thievery, the sundry civil bill, is reduced some twelve millions. The country will sustain the House in adhering to its position in this matter.

And now Northern Radical papers are publishing that Governor Hayes has actually shaken hands with a negro! Well what of it? Is that anything strange for a Radical candidate at the North.

A correspondent of the Raleigh *News* writing from Chatham county says:

"Hon. John Manning and others have advertised to canvass the county during the month of July in the interests of the Constitutional Amendments. We are entering the campaign in earnest, and are determined to make old Chatham the banner county for Vance and Jarvis, if long and continued work can do it.

Death of Santa Anna.

Our dispatches announce the death, on the 20th ultimo, of General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, the great revolutionist and agitator of Mexico twenty to thirty years ago. He was born at Xalapa in 1798, and his long life was composed of a series of events sufficient to constitute a realistic romance. In 1821 he had attained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Spanish army, but the next year he deserted that flag and joined in the revolutionary movement of Iturbide at Vera Cruz, which culminated in the rout of the Spanish forces and the reduction of that province. Soon afterwards he turned his forces against Iturbide, who had proclaimed himself Emperor of Mexico. The republic of Mexico was then established, and Santa Anna procured himself to be made President thereof in 1833. For several years he maintained that position against the claims of numerous rival chieftains.

Meanwhile arose the war for independence of Texas, a then province of Mexico, which Santa Anna stubbornly resisted, committing many atrocities not countenanced by the rules of modern warfare. His frequent cold-blooded slaughter of gallant prisoners, who had capitulated after desperate struggles, excited great indignation in this country. But the Texan patriots were reinforced by numbers of adventurous men from the United States, and the contest was finally ended at San Jacinto, under the leadership of Gen. Sam Houston, Santa Anna being taken prisoner. He was, after a time, liberated, and permitted to visit the United States, coming through the West to Washington. The object of the Texans was, of course, to obtain some advantage through him in securing their independence. Subsequently returning to Mexico, in 1838 he participated in the repulse of the French troops under Prince de Joinville at Vera Cruz, where he lost a leg in action. He was again President of the republic from 1841 to 1845, and was then deposed and banished for ten years, but was recalled, invested with supreme power, and charged to defend Mexico against the United States troops. In several encounters with those troops, under Generals Scott and Taylor, his forces were depleted, and he resigned his high power, his country having made peace with the United States by the cession of California and agreement to the erection of Texas as an independent State.

He again ruled in Mexico from 1852 to 1855, when Carrera again drove him into exile to St. Thomas, where he resided several years. Subsequently he embraced the brief cause of Emperor Maximilian, but soon abandoned it and returned to St. Thomas. He visited the United States in 1866 in a vain effort to procure our intervention in Mexican affairs, and resided a long time at Staten Island, New York. While there he planned an expedition against Juarez, and sailed from New York with the intention to capture the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, at Vera Cruz. The project failed. Santa Anna was captured and condemned to death, but Juarez extended a pardon to him on condition of his leaving Mexico and not returning.

His military record is historic. At San Jacinto, San Antonio, Buena Vista Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Cherubusco, Molinos del Rey, Puebla, Huamantlai and other bloody fields, he displayed rare courage and indomitable energy in the face of large odds and skilled troops. But even his temporary successes always were disastrous failures, and he again left Mexico as an exile. With a few intervals of participation in the subsequent chronic revolutions of his country he has lived at Staten Island, New York, St. Thomas, Havana and Venezuela. His whole life has been a series of brilliant disasters and splendid defeats, in all which he evinced a large amount of uncultivated ability and a courage that knew no such word as failure. Altogether, though a positive failure in his ambitious projects, he was unquestionably the ablest general and most wily politician his distracted country has ever possessed.

Sketch of Governor Samuel J. Tilden, Democratic Nominee for President of the United States.

The democratic nominee for the presidency was born in 1814 at New Lebanon, Columbia county, New York. His ancestry is traced back to 1585, when a John Tilden was mayor of Tenterden, England. A branch of the family moved to Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1634, and a Joseph Tilden was one of the London merchants who fitted out the Mayflower. Gov. Tilden's mother was descended of Wm. Jones, Lieutenant Governor of the colony of New Haven, who is said to have been a son of Col. John Jones, a regicide judge of Charles I, who married Oliver Cromwell's sister. The Governor's father was a farmer and merchant, much esteemed for his judgment and strong common sense, and who was an intimate and cherished friend of President Van Buren.

Gov. Tilden entered Yale College when he was eighteen years old, after at that early age, having written a disquisition on the efforts to make a coalition between the national republicans and the anti-Masons, the defeat of which was necessary to democratic success. This disquisition was shown to Van Buren, who highly approved it, and caused it to be published as a campaign document. After his collegiate course he studied law in the office of the late John W. Edmonds, New York city, and while there published a series of papers in advocacy of Van Buren's recommendation of a separation of the government from the banks, the establishment of an independent treasury and the redeemability of government currency in specie.

ENTRANCE INTO POLITICS.

Upon his admission to the bar he opened an office in Pine street, New York. In 1844, in connection with John L. O'Sullivan, he founded the Daily News newspaper. In 1845 he was elected a member of the Assembly for New York city, and a member of the convention to remodel the State constitution. In both of those bodies he was conspicuous authority.

AT THE BAR.

In 1846 he withdrew from active politics and devoted himself to his profession, and soon became as pre-eminent therein as he had been in the political arena. One of his most notable legal triumphs was as counsel for the heirs of Dr. Burdell, who was murdered, and whose property was claimed by Mrs. Cunningham, who was charged with his murder and acquitted, but who claimed Dr. Burdell's property as his alledged wife. The case passed into legal history as a most notable trial, and the defeat of the iniquitous claim was due mainly to Mr. Tilden's able handling of it.

Among his other prominent successes at the bar was his defense of the Pennsylvania Coal Company in its suit with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, in which immense interests were involved. Another was that of the Cumberland Coal Company against its directors, tried in Maryland in 1858. In that case he applied for the first time to the directors of corporations the familiar doctrine that a trustee cannot be a purchaser of property confided to him for sale, and he successfully illustrated and settled the equitable principle on which such sales to directors are set aside, and also the conditions to give them validity. These cases brought him into great prominence as a successful resuscitator of embarrassed corporations, and gave him a lucrative practice.

MR. TILDEN AND THE WAR.

He urged that the war should be conducted upon a system of sound finance, so as to prevent the subsequent monetary complications which he foresaw. And when invited by the government at Washington to give his opinion as to the conduct of the war, he said: "You have no right to expect a great military genius to come to your assistance. They only appear once in two or three centuries. You will probably have to depend upon the average military talent of the country. Under such circumstances your only course is to avail yourself of your numerical strength and your superior military resources resulting from your great progress in industrial arts and your great producing capacities. You must have reserves and concentrate your forces on decisive points, and overwhelm your adversaries by disproportionate numbers and reserves."

Gov. Tilden made every effort in his power to avert the late civil war. But failing in this he made no secret that his convictions were in favor of the integrity of the Union and supremacy of the constituted authorities. Therefore he urged the North to be conciliatory and forbearing, and advised the South to defer to the will of the majority, and to respect that federal constitution under whose ægis was assurance of full protection for person and property. When the blast of war came, and Lincoln called out the famous 75,000 men, Mr. Tilden maintained that the call should have been for 500,000 men, because he believed a great war was imminent, and a large force necessary in the very interests of humanity. In the light of subsequent events it is evident that the adoption of his views would have saved much carnage and devastation.

His advice was not taken, but he had the satisfaction, within a year after it was given, of hearing the Secretary of War acknowledge its wisdom and lament his inability to secure its adoption.

THE GREAT REFORMER.

When the war was over he, with Charles O'Conor and others, made their famous and successful onslaught on the infamous "ring" of which Tweed was "boss." This brought down on him the Tammany and other adherents of the "ring," but their efforts were futile, the people in their strength appreciating the full value of his services.

In this and similar efforts he proved himself pre-eminent in the work of reform—of reform in its fundamental principles and radical value. And on this recognition of his ability in that direction he was elected Governor of New York—the position he now occupies—by a large majority. In that high office he at once inaugurated a cleansing of the Augean stables of New York plunderers. The immense frauds perpetrated by mismanagement of the canals, and similar fraudulent jobberies, were fully unearthed by him, and have been scorched, if not killed.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

Mr. Tilden is now in the sixty-third year of his age. He is five feet ten inches in height, and he has what physiologists call the purely nervous temperament, with its usual accompaniment of spare figure, blue eyes and fair complexion. His hair, originally chesnut, is now partially silvered with age. He has never been married.

Sketch of Hon. Thomas Hendricks, Democratic Nominee for Vice-President of the United States.

Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, was born in Muskingum county, O., September 7, 1819. His father removed to Shelby county, Ind., when the subject of this sketch was only three years old.

No man in the State is more generally loved, and certainly no one is less hated. His youth was not a season of hardship, and he received a liberal education, graduating at Hanover College in 1841. He then studied law at Chambersburg, Pa., and was admitted to the bar at that place in 1843. He returned to Indiana immediately after and entered upon the practice of his profession.

EARLY SERVICES.

In 1848 Mr. Hendricks was chosen a member of the State Legislature, and in 1850 he served in the State Constitutional Convention. During the next five years he represented the Indianapolis district in Congress, and for four years afterwards was Commissioner of the General Land Office. In the memorable campaign of 1868 he ran for Governor against Henry S. Lane and was defeated. Lane was chosen United States senator immediately after his inauguration, and Oliver P. Morton succeeded to the governorship. In the election of 1862 there was a political revulsion, and Indiana elected a Democratic Legislature. Mr. Hendricks was then chosen senator for the term ending in March, 1869. He served in the Committees on Claims, Public Buildings and Grounds, the Judiciary, Public Lands and Naval Affairs.

This was a period during which the Democratic party in the Senate was represented by a weak minority. Nothing was possible save an able protest against the various reconstruction measures adopted, and this was to be made in the face of strong popular prejudice throughout the country as well as strong opposition in the Senate chamber. Mr. Hendricks at once took the lead among the Democrats and made for himself a national reputation.—He was active in opposition to the measure overturning the State governments, the imposition of test-oaths, the civil-rights bill, the Freedman's Bureau bill and kindred legislation.

In the memorable episode of the President's impeachment he played an important part, and added greatly to his reputation as an able lawyer.

AMONG THE FOREMOST.

It is a sufficient proof of the ability and success of Mr. Hendricks in the Senate that towards the close of a single term he had placed himself among the foremost men of his party, and become a prominent candidate for the presidency. In the Convention of 1868 he was brought forward, and at one time led all other candidates, receiving the solid vote of New York and the Northwest. Ohio, however, which had been compelled to abandon its own candidate, was determined to defeat all other western men, and the delegates from that State threw their votes for Horatio Seymour persistently, and finally produced a stampede of the whole Convention to his support.

The same year he ran for Governor a second time and was a second time defeated. His opponent was Governor Conrad Baker, and so close was the contest that Mr. Hendricks only fell 961 votes behind. No one familiar with the politics of the State ever supposed, however, that Baker's majority was an honest one.

AS GOVERNOR.

After his retirement from the Senate in 1869 Mr. Hendricks returned to the practice of his profession at Indianapolis. Mr. Hendricks acquiesced in what appeared to be the popular will in the Greely movement, and gave in his hearty approval to the new departure. He was not allowed to remain idle during the canvass. Against his earnest protest he was again nominated for the governorship. The Republicans carried the Legislature and elected all of their State ticket except the Governor and Superintendent of Public Instruction. The majorities were very small, but they were enough. The personal popularity of Governor Hendricks carried him through.

The fact that a Republican Lieutenant Governor would succeed him in case of a vacancy kept Mr. Hendricks from any thought of the senatorship two years afterwards, and chained him to his post until the end of his term.

In general terms it may be said of his administration that it has been able, conscientious, high-minded. He has aimed fairly to do his duty, and his official conduct cannot be criticised.

POSITION ON CURRENCY QUESTION.

Governor Hendricks presided over the Democratic Convention held in July, 1874, at Indianapolis, and in his address on taking the chair argued that gold and silver were the true basis of our currency, and that the proper method of returning to specie-payments was through the growing-up process—the development of the resources of the South, the increase of production, and the retrenchment of public and private expenditures.

His action in going into the Ohio canvass in 1875 in support of Mr. Allen was based upon the desire for the success of the Democracy. He deemed the triumph of the party in that State essential, and threw himself into the canvass heartily, holding that the financial issue was not the overshadowing one. The great thing to gain was victory, no matter whether some of the men in the same ranks agreed with him on all fine points in politics or not.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

Governor Hendricks is a man of medium height and symmetrical form. He is erect, active and vigorous. His face is manly and handsome. The features are large and expressive; and while there is a soft, good humored expression in the large blue eye and in the mouth and dimpled chin, the brow, forehead, and full, heavy jaw show wisdom and resolution. His complexion is florid, and his hair and side-whiskers are yet untouched with gray. He looks like one who has lived a happy life, encountered no great sorrows, and yielded to no great vices. His disposition is as sunny as his complexion, and in social life he is a great favorite. To acquaintances he is affable and easy; to close friends warm and lovable; to political partisans courteous but cautious.

He appears to the best advantage before a crowd, for then he kindles with the excitement of the occasion, and an interruption or a jest from some dissenting auditor is all that is necessary to make him forget his habitual deliberative cast of thought, and fling himself into dashing and aggressive argument.

A large number of new members was added to the roll of the Wilson Tilden and Vance Club on Monday last. It now numbers about three hundred.

The Happy Hour.

The busy day is over,
The household work is done,
The cares that fret the morning
Have faded with the sun;
And in the tender twilight
I sit in happy rest,
With my little darling baby
Asleep upon my breast.

With lids whose silken fringes
Shut out the waning light;
A little hand, close folded,
Holds mamma's fingers tight;
And in their soft, white wrappings,
At least in perfect rest,
Two dainty feet are cuddled
Like birdies in a nest.

All hopes and loves unworthy,
Depart at this sweet hour;
All true and noble longings
Renew their holy power—
For Christ, who in the Virgin
Our motherhood has blest,
Is near to every woman
With a baby on her breast.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM, Adopted at St. Louis, June 28, 1876.

We, the delegates of the Democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, do hereby declare the administration of the Federal Government to be in urgent need of immediate reform; do hereby enjoin upon the nominees of this Convention, and of the Democratic party in each State, a zealous effort and co-operation to this end, and do hereby appeal to our fellow-citizens of every former political connection to undertake with us this first and most pressing patriotic duty for the Democracy of the